

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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THE PREACHER



To Him That Knoweth to do Good, and Doeth It not, to Him It is Sin, Jas. 4:17.

Everybody will agree with this. This is the world's verdict as well as the verdict of the word of God—the man or the woman who might do a good deed, and who shirks and refuses is a sinner.

And this is the common and the dangerous sin.

Many people are not brave enough to kill a man or steal a horse. But that same cowardice keeps them from doing the things that ought to be done.

Christ pictures the day of Judgment. The sheep are on the right

hand and the goats on the left. "Then shall the king say to them on the left hand, Depart from me ye cursed, for I was hungry and ye did not give me to eat, I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink, I was a stranger and ye took me not in, naked and ye clothed me not, sick and in prison and ye visited me not."

"Then shall they answer, saying, Lord, when saw we thee hungry, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?"

"Then shall he answer them saying, Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these least ye did it not unto me."

O, my hearers, do not think that you are good because of the bad things which you do not do. Do not be satisfied with yourselves because you do not swear, or steal, or get drunk.

Ask the questions which God asks. Am I doing all I can for my family? Am I doing the best I know for my neighbors? Am I contributing my full share for the support of the church? Am I getting all the education and good influence I can for my children? Am I helping the poor and sorry people around me as much as I might? Do I act like a man who loves God with all his heart, and his neighbor as himself? Do I act like one who believes that God will help those who try?

"To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

Find a Way—or Make It

The good fighting man does not quit easily. The man or woman who believes in God is bound to believe that **What ought to be done can be done.**

Even Christ could not work miracles in one place "because of their unbelief."

Now hundreds of people let their children grow up without advantages, when they might have advantages if they were willing to work and plan and strive for them.

It is better to go without a great many things than to go without education. It is better to give one child a chance than to let all grow up without advantages. The parent or child that is in earnest will find a way. **And heaven helps those who help themselves.**

The Good Neighbor

The Citizen heard the other day of a farmer who had a rather sorry neighbor. The man had been laboring on the public works somewhere, drawing good wages and spending everything as fast as he got it.

He thought it was a great calamity when the works shut down, and he was very slow to agree to work for the farmer for a little house and garden and a dollar a day.

But he was farther from the store and did not spend so much. His wife and children enjoyed working in the garden and made most of their living there. When pay day came the farmer said "I am rather hard run; let me pay you twenty and keep five till next time." "All right," said the man.

The next month the same thing happened, and the next. By and by the man came to the farmer and said he wanted to buy a horse, and asked him to lend him the money. "Just wait a bit, and ride my horse when you need to," said the farmer.

A few days after, the farmer said to the man, "Why don't you buy a cow? You could save the meat bill for your family, and sell something to the creamery, and the cow would help you to buy a horse." The man studied on it and pretty soon he picked his cow.

Finally, when the farmer sold his cattle, the man asked for the money he had been holding back at pay times. "All right," said the farmer, "I have put it in the bank for you, and here is your cheque book. The bank pays you four cents on the dollar every year, and whenever you need it you can draw out up to \$85." "What, have I got \$85 in the bank!" exclaimed the man. "I never had so much before in all my life."

And that was the making of a prosperous family. The farmer's advice started the saving, and the planning, and today the farmer and his man each has a horse at Berea.

EXTENSION WORKERS REACH PERRY

Large Audiences—Many Conversions—Berea Students and Signs of Progress.

Rev. Chas. S. Knight

Editor Citizen, Berea, Ky.

Since our last letter we have held meetings in Dryhill, Wooton, and Cutshin and are just now in the midst of very interesting services in Viper, on the new line of railroad through Perry County. At Dryhill we were warmly received by a large congregation of young people who after listening to several fine musical selections splendidly rendered by our excellent talking machine, a number of recitations and an illustrated lecture on better homes, schools, churches, farms and roads—returned the next night with many of the older people to hear our lecture on Habits, and Sanitation and Health. The third day being Sunday we preached to a very large attentive audience at ten a. m. and in the evening after showing pictures on the subjects of temperance and the Life of Christ we preached a revival sermon and gave the invitation for all who were willing to forsake sin and accept Christ to come forward. Over forty responded, many of them shedding bitter tears of repentance and we have every reason to believe all were utterly sincere in their decision to follow the Lord.

The people of Wooton having had a taste of Extension work last year were eager to welcome us and came out in large numbers.

In the last meeting over twenty-five came out on the Lord's side.

Next we moved over to Cutshin and were royally entertained by Mr. Jan. Lewis and family, several members of which have spent more or less time in Berea. It is never any trouble to recognize old Berea students for in most cases they shine as a lamp in the dark, and do good wherever they go.

We had a nice camp under a large beech tree at Cutshin and the kindness of the people in bringing us good things to eat will not soon be forgotten. Our meetings were good, but only resulted in the conversion of six persons. We hope however that the large number of Christians present were benefited, and that they live

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WHO FOUNDED BEREA COLLEGE?

Who Suggested It—Rogers Called—Charter Secured—Richmond Mob—The Flight.

By George Candee

Nobody, Berea College just grew—like Topsey. It grew from small seeds. It was not builded by some great founder.

When this question was being discussed a few years ago, Brother Fee wrote me, at Toledo, to ask if I remembered our first conversation concerning the importance of establishing a permanent school in connection with our work there, and if I remembered which of us two first suggested that subject. I answered that I did remember our conversation and had noted the result of it. I was not certain as to which one of us introduced the subject, but that since I was fresh from Oberlin and was curiously infected with the school germ, I feared I was the guilty party.

I never knew which one he thought it was.

That conversation occurred at the woodpile, where we were chopping wood after our return from a preaching campaign in a nearby neighborhood. We agreed that a movement should be started at once to inaugurate such a valuable adjunct. The A. M. A. readily responded to our suggestion and commissioned primary teachers to come on and break ground. Wm. Lincoln and I think G. B. Waters from Oberlin were among the first.

Then later, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers, an Oberlin College and Theological graduate, a very acceptable preacher heard the Master's call to leave an easier field and come down to Berea and organize and manage a higher grade school. He became its Principal. His wife and others were his assistant teachers.

This school soon became so popular under the very enthusiastic and efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers that it drew numerous students in from the Blue Grass region and, soon, had to enlarge its school rooms.

It's growth was so promising that its friends soon felt the time had come to legalize its organization. Meetings were called to discuss and plan. The result was the drafting, adopting and securing of the Charter

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UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

FUNERAL OF SENATOR JOHNSON

Enormous crowds of distinguished citizens of Alabama gathered at Birmingham, Ala. for the funeral of Joseph F. Johnson who died last week at Washington. A large delegation of Senators and Congressmen were present.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR

The political situation at Washington is materially effected by the death of Senator Johnson which takes one from the very slender Democratic majority in the Senate. The constitution gives to the Senate the power to judge the right of Senators to hold their seats. There is no appeal from the decision of the Senate on this point. The situation is complicated by the fact that Alabama has just adopted a constitutional amendment providing for direct election of her Senators. And there is also a special provision to the amendment of the constitution which provides that the amendment shall not affect the election of Senators chosen before this amendment becomes valid.

GEORGE E. GORMAN



George E. Gorman, who now represents a Chicago district in congress, attended Georgetown university in Washington, is a lawyer and is forty years old.

RIOTS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Eighty arrests were made at Minot, North Dakota in consequence of the strike by the Industrial Workers of the World who were encouraging harvest hands to refuse to work except wages were increased. The fire department was called out to aid the police in quelling the riot.

GOV. SULZER DENIES CHARGES

In the statement issued to the press Governor Sulzer of New York State denies that he was using campaign contributions for personal purposes. He denies speculation in Wall Street with campaign money. He states that his account with Harris and Fuller was a loan made on stock and not a speculative account.

TENNESSEE LAWYER SHOT

W. F. Coulter and his son, Harry Coulter, leading lawyers of Tennessee were shot and killed at Trenton by J. A. Alford of Rutherford. The reason for the shooting is found in domestic affairs.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 35 DAYS

John H. Mears of the New York Sun arrived in the office of the Sun August 8th at 10:18 p. m., completing a trip around the world in 35 days 21 hours and 38 minutes. He was 3 minutes behind his schedule which he made out before he left New York. The previous record was 39 days, 19 hours and 43 minutes.

FOR A BIG NAVY

Secretary Daniels of the Navy declares for a navy on the water rather than one on the shore. He recommends four new battle ships.

MONEY FOR MOVING CROPS

United States treasury is preparing a schedule for the distribution of loans to Banks thruout the country to be used in moving crops. The cotton growing States will receive the first instalment. These loans are to be secured by proper collateral.

FATHER SHOTS HIS SON.

Racine, Wis.—Because his son, Chas. Patzold, aged 28 years, did not at once obey orders to drive cattle from a corn field, Ernest Patzold, 62 years of age, proprietor of a hotel at Wind Lake, Racine county, shot and killed the son. An hour later, when Patzold returned to the hotel and found his son was dead, he went to a grove and sent a bullet into his right temple. It is believed he will die.

OLLIE JAMES PRESIDENTS FAVORITE

Last week State Chairman Thomas B. Riley of Massachusetts, was in Washington selecting speakers who might be able to take active part in the campaign against ex-Governor Foss for re-election in Massachusetts. President Wilson immediately put forward the name of Senator James of Kentucky as the most desirable man. Three of the cabinet members, Wilson, Bryan and Redfield had already accepted invitations to go into the Bay State, but President Wilson thought that no one could represent the policies of the administration as effectively as Senator James.

Governor Foss has been twice elected as Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, but owing to his recent action in regard to the tariff legislation the Democrats of the State are doing all in their power to defeat him if he runs independent for the third term as it is expected he will do.

DEMOCRATS GET BUSY

The coming fall elections are arousing the Democrats to action. The first step was taken recently when the Democratic nominees met at Lexington and elected State Senator Thomas A. Coombs as chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Headquarters are in the Security and Trust building and Mr. Coombs has been authorized to select his secretary and bill of affairs. The Fayette Executive Committee is working with the nominees and active work will begin for the coming campaign at once.

ELECTION OFFICERS MUST SERVE

Judge Scott of Fayette County has issued warrants against several prominent Fayette County men for failure to serve as election officers. They had been appointed and notified but paid little attention to the responsibility placed upon them. Four of the warrants have been served and the others are awaiting the return of the defendants who are at present away from home. The law provides a very severe penalty for any citizen who fails or refuses to act as judge of an election, after having been appointed and notified.

LOUISVILLE COLLECTORSHIP SETTLED

The internal revenue collectorship at Louisville is the most important revenue office in the State. For some time a hard fight has been on for the position but it is now very sure that T. Scott Mayes of Springfield will be appointed September 1. Secretary McAdoo was away from Washington until Tuesday afternoon, but as soon as he returned Senator James introduced Mr. Mayes to the Secretary and presented his indorsement.

Mr. Mayes is at present County Attorney of Washington County and has been employed as accountant to the District of Columbia committee of the House of Representatives at Washington. He has also been renominated for County Attorney of Washington County.

KENTUCKY PROGRESSIVE DEAD

The direct primary returns from the election last week give evidence that the Moose has taken to the woods in Kentucky. Political conditions are returning to their normal condition in this State as well as in West Virginia, where the death knell of the Progressives has also been sounded.

In seventy-three out of the 120 counties in Kentucky the party has disappeared to the extent that no nominations were made in the recent election. In the remaining forty-seven counties where Progressive tickets were out the organization gave very little evidence of long life. JOIN S. RHEA APPOINTED JUDGE.

Following the resignation of Judge W. P. Sandidge of the Seventh District, which was accepted by Governor McCreary, August 11, former Congressman John S. Rhea of Russellville was appointed. The acceptance of the appointment by Rhea changes the political situation in the Third Congressional District. Rhea was expected to enter the race against Congressman Thomas, for Congress in the primary next year, but he is now out of the race.

MORE RICH COAL VEINS FOUND

Twelve miles south of Hazard two of the best coal veins in that section have been discovered. An expert has been investigating in that vicinity for some time and finally started operations which uncovered a vein, known in other sections as No. 5, which measures five feet five inches, also vein No. 6 shows up nine feet six

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THIS WEEK

Three pages are full of good news for every young man and young woman in Appalachian America. Berea College has made it possible for the poorest to stand on an equal footing with the richest in getting an education. It provides courses of study leading all the way from the a, b, c's, to an A. B. degree. Home Science, Agriculture and Manual Training courses offer the very best of preparation for those whose ambition is to be a farmer or a farmers' wife. Seven great schools in one make Berea College and the makers of these schools have also made it possible for many boys and girls to come to Berea, live in Berea and graduate from Berea cheaper than they can stay at home. Hundreds of fathers and mothers who have read the information on these three pages have sent children to Berea. Why not others.

COMING

A series of articles on "What, When and How to Eat," will begin next week. Things that people do and think least about, often injure their health most. Man is making great progress in the art of controlling everything except his appetite. This he leaves to care for itself, and in bad company too. A little thought given to the study of foods, their combinations, and effects will work wonders. Dr. Eugene Christian, the noted diet specialist, will give you some excellent advice for the next three weeks. Don't miss it.

SMALL SACRIFICES.

Thousands that are capable of great sacrifices are yet not capable of the little ones which are all that are required of them. A multitude of successive small sacrifices may work more real good in the world than many a large one.

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Market.

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

JOHNNY APPLESEED.

Johnny Appleseed has been dead sixty years and more, but his work, if not his soul, goes marching on. In a very literal sense Johnny Appleseed planted good seed, and the fruit is still growing.

It will be well for us all if after we are dead we leave behind so much good as that done by Johnny Appleseed.

He had a hobby. It was the growing of apple trees. He loved the apple, and he wanted others to know it and love it as much as he did.

So he went about the country planting apple seed, and from that he got his name. Many of the apple trees in the middle west are direct descendants of the trees planted by Johnny Appleseed.

A goodly fruit is the apple. Johnny Appleseed lived in a time when there was strife between the whites and the Indians. But the red men knew him and his work, and it is recorded that they never molested him. They considered him a great "medicine man."

Up and down the land went Johnny Appleseed, without thought of reward, planting good. He came to his death when going to look after some of his trees which had been damaged by cattle.

Why not emulate him?

Not in planting seeds of apple trees, for there are men who know more than we do about the fruit. But we may all set out trees of truth and love and kindness and service to our fellow men that shall grow after we ourselves are laid away underneath them.

We need not travel up and down the land as Johnny Appleseed did. Each in his own community may easily find planting room for the seeds of good.

So shall the land be covered with the good fruit that the hungry may eat and be filled, that the weary may taste and be refreshed.

"All Hands Abandon Ship!"

A naval officer thus describes the realistic "all hands abandon ship" drill: "Two minutes after the word has been passed every ship's boat has swung from its davits into the water, and a minute later every boat is thoroughly provisioned and watered. Within four minutes and often in much quicker time every man of the ship's company, from the commanding officer down, is occupying the station in the boat called for by his ship's number, and then the command 'Sheer off!' is given. The boats are hauled away a couple of hundred feet from the deserted vessel, and she rides without a human soul aboard her, often when the drill is gone through in midocean in a sea that the landsman would account terrific. Then the word 'Board!' is passed, and within eight minutes at the most all hands are not only on board again, but every boat has been relashed to the davits, all of the provisions, water, instruments and other gear have been removed, and the ship's company is in a fair way to get to sleep again."

The Pitcairn Islanders.

Pitcairn Islanders are all Seventh Day Adventists, having been converted to that faith by missionaries many years ago. The population consists of 150 persons. They live the simple life and are not troubled with the high cost of living, changing styles or great wealth. Nobody is rich and nobody is poor, though none of the Islanders has any measure of wealth as it is reckoned in this country. The food consists of sweet potatoes, a little wheat, pumpkins and tropical fruits. The use of medicine is discouraged, and the usual cause of death is old age. Smoking and drinking are habits unknown. All rise at 5 o'clock and, after religious services, work until 2 in the afternoon on public work, building roads and in producing articles and food to be held in common. The rest of the day the inhabitants have to themselves to work or play, as pleases them. After the evening religious services most of the colonists retire at sundown.—Exchange.

Tramp and Palmist.

"A palmist is like a tramp." "How so?" "He's usually looking for a 'haud out.'"—Boston Transcript.

All About Berea

"The Half Has Not Been Told." "Good Enough for the Richest—Cheap Enough for the Poorest."

An Education in Reach of All

Each student should keep accurate accounts. A student's expenses are of three kinds: First, his personal expenses, like clothing, laundry, and postage. Second, living expenses: board, room, lights, and fuel. And third, the real school expenses, which are the incidental fees and the cost of books.

Personal Expenses for travel, clothing, postage, entertainments, etc., vary with different persons. A plain and simple style of clothing is favored at Berea. Warm wraps and underclothing are necessary, tho used much less than in the North. Our climate is remarkably fine, but as students are required to attend their classes regardless of the weather, overshoes and umbrellas are necessities. Students should not spend money for refreshments or self-indulgence. Large advantages in the way of entertainments, etc., are free to all, yet it is desirable that our young people have a little money each term to pay for lecture tickets and for small dues to the Christian associations and other student organizations.

Laundry, depending upon the number of articles, costs from sixty cents to one dollar a month.

Young ladies receive careful instructions as to the requirements of taste and health in the matter of dress. Following the custom of many of the best institutions Berea does not allow them while attending school to wear silk dresses, gloves, low-necked gowns, or conspicuous finery.

Living Expenses include table board and room. **Plaintable board** costs \$1.35 per week, except during January, February, and March, when it is \$1.50 per week. The food is of good quality, well cooked and abundant, with the variety suitable for the health of students, but without luxuries. Persons desiring tea, coffee, milk, fruit or other extras, can secure special order tickets for such dishes at very reasonable rates, when they settle with the Treasurer or from the waiters. Table board at \$2.00 per week includes these.

Students' rooms are provided with all necessary furnishings; fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels included. The occupants are responsible for the care of the room and its belongings. Students are advised to bring rugs, pictures and other articles which will make their surroundings more home like. Most rooms are expected to accommodate two students, each paying \$5.60 in the fall, \$6.00 in the winter, and \$4.00 in the spring. For rooms in Pearsons and Howard Halls and for corner rooms in Ladies Hall the charge is \$3.60 per year more than for rooms in other dormitories and a few rooms are \$7.20 per year more.

The assignment of rooms begins two weeks before the close of each term. No room is rented for less than a term, or considered engaged until the dollar deposit is made, the same to be forfeited if the room is not taken during the first week of the term. A student may be required to change his room at any time when the good of the school requires it.

For a fully furnished room (carpet, dresser, etc.) or one without room mate, when such room can be spared, the charge is 75 per cent more.

School Expenses. The Institution requires two payments from each student: the dollar deposit and the incidental fee. The deposit is returned when the student leaves Berea, provided all books, keys, etc., are returned and no damage has been done to any college property.

The incidental fee is charged to help meet the general expenses of the school, apart from the teachers' salaries. These general expenses include janitors, fuel, insurance, repairs, library, maintenance of hospital, etc. The incidental fee is \$7.00 per term in the Collegiate department, \$6.00 in the Academy and Normal Departments, \$5.00 in the Vocational and Foundation Schools.

Tuition is Free. This means that the salary and support of all Berea teachers is provided by generous friends of education as a free gift, so that no student pays anything for his instruction. Special courses, such as music and stenography, require a special fee in addition to the incidental fee. See pages 39, 40.

Text Books usually cost from three to six dollars per semester or two in four dollars per term. Each student is required to own a Bible and a dictionary, and good copies can be purchased at very small cost at the Co-operative store.

LIVING AND SCHOOL EXPENSES—TIME OF PAYMENT

A student must pay at entrance his Dollar Deposit, and his Incidental Fee and Room Rent for the term.

He may pay his board for the whole term, and have a reduction of fifty cents, or he may pay it in two installments. At the middle of the term when he pays his second installment he will receive credit for what ever work he has done for the institution.

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room, 7 weeks	2.45	2.95	3.45
Board, 7 weeks	2.45	2.95	3.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913	\$9.90	\$11.90	\$13.90
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$19.35	\$21.35	\$23.35
If paid in advance	\$18.85	\$20.85	\$22.85

	WINTER TERM	ACADEMY AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room, 6 weeks	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	\$10.00	\$12.20	\$13.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 11, 1914	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$19.00	\$21.20	\$22.20
If paid in advance	\$18.50	\$20.70	\$21.70

	SPRING TERM	ACADEMY AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 23, 1914	\$18.50	\$19.50	\$20.50
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 29, 1914	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$25.25	\$26.25	\$27.25
If paid in advance	\$24.75	\$25.75	\$26.75

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour a use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Cum. Law, Com. Geog. Cum. Arith., or Trigonometry, each	2.10	1.50	1.50	5.10
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Music

Music lessons are given twice a week. Three students together, and the period is fifty-five minutes.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Cabinet Organ	\$6.30	\$5.40	\$4.50	\$16.20
Voice, Piano or Violin	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Use of Piano	3.50	3.00	2.50	9.00
Use of Organ	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40
Use of Music Library . . . . .	.70	.50	.50	1.80
Class Work in Harmony	4.20	3.60	3.00	10.80
Nurs—Students wishing to take but one lesson a week may do so by paying half the regular fees plus fifty cents.				

Special Expenses—Fees

Bookkeeping—Vocational and Academy, (plus stationery) per term	\$1.50
Drawing—Freehand or Mechanical Drawing, except in Carpentry Course per term . . . . .	.50
Laboratory—Elementary Physics, (breakage extra) per term	1.00
—Everyday Physics, (breakage extra) per term . . . . .	.50
—Advanced Physics, (breakage extra) per term	1.00
—Elementary Botany, (breakage extra) per term	1.00
—Advanced Botany, (breakage extra) per term	1.00
—Everyday Chemistry, (breakage extra) per term	1.50
—Chemistry (breakage extra) per term	3.00
—Surveying per term . . . . .	.50
—Zoology, (breakage extra) per term, Normal and College	2.00
Graduation Fee due beginning of Spring Term (with diploma \$2.00) with degree	5.00
Registration after the opening day of each term. (see p. 31) . . . . .	.50
Delays in settlement—First day of each term, as above, for all students in Berea, and for others after their arrival, too, each succeeding day . . . . .	.25
Private Examination at other than appointed days . . . . .	.25
Permit to board and room outside campus per term	1.00
Transfer from one course to another, Collegiate Department	1.00
Permit to change room . . . . .	.50

Vacation Expenses for Students*

Christmas Vacation, Board, two weeks	\$6.70
Room, fuel, lights, laundry for room, Howard Hall . . . . .	.80
Room, fuel, lights, laundry for room, Howard Hall	1.00
Summer Vacation, Board, 14 weeks, 7 weeks in advance	21.00
Room, fuel, lights, laundry for room	3.50
Incidental Fee for Summer School	8.00
Hospital Fee (insuring care in sickness)	1.00

Cash Payment Required. College dues must be settled in cash before the student can receive instruction or be admitted to boarding hall or dormitory. **The Treasurer is not allowed to give credit.**

Leaving before the last day of a term.—No student can enter unless he fully expects to remain till the end of the term and parents should understand that leaving before this time is a very serious injury both to the school and the student.

Refunding. Students that leave by permission before the end of a term may, on recommendation of their advising officer receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week, nor for one leaving during the last fifteen days of a term, nor for claims presented after the end of the current term.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses" there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On incidental fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

After the Opening of a term students who enter pay a registration fee of 50 cents, and pay board, room and "special expenses" proportionately for the unexpired part of the term (not allowing for any fraction of a week). There is no reduction in the incidental fee until the middle of the term, after which it is reduced one half.

The Students' Co-operative Store sells books, stationery, toilet articles, work uniforms and other student necessities at cost, and handles second-hand text books.

ECONOMY AND SELF-HELP

Berea College does all in its power to assist families of small means to secure education for their children.

The first and great assistance is the free tuition, low incidental fees, and small cost for living expenses, and all its arrangements which favor self help and economy. A little money goes a long way in Berea.

The next assistance is in furnishing a chance for most

ments in operation "Emergency Helpers" are sometimes necessary, but our earnest aim is to have all work about the school done by students directed by their teachers.

We recommend students to work from 7 to 14 hours a week, and will assign as much as 20 hours when students need it and the work can be provided. Any who work above 20 hours must drop some class-room work.

All Students Work.—Every student must be ready to do as much as 7 hours of manual work each week.

The Dose of Labor makes all assignments

Regulations place each student under a Superintendent who has the power and responsibility of a teacher, and signs pay rolls. Students at work must wear suitable clothing, refrain from conversation that hinders work, and be responsible for damage to material, etc., or loss of tools. No job may be sublet.

Preferred Assignments.—Monitorships, etc., are for those who will be on hand from the first day to the last. For such there must be a dollar deposit, forfeited if the contract is broken.

Amount of Pay is proportioned to service at rates corresponding to price of board, etc., and alike in all departments, so there shall be no financial inducement for a student to shift from one to another.

Pay is in Credits, at middle and ends of terms, to apply on school bills—no cash except for surplus credits when a student leaves at end of term. A student leaving for any reason before the end of term cannot cash any surplus credits, but will receive a certificate which will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person or a brother or sister if presented within four terms. If he does not return within four consecutive terms they go to the student aid fund.

Pay by the Piece is the preferred arrangement, as 50 cts for sawing a cord of wood and 20 cts for splitting. Janitors have \$1.00 a week, waiters \$1.00 for first year and \$1.25 the second year. Monitors \$1.25 with increase of 25 cents if efficiency warrants appointment a second year to the same work.

Pay by the Hour, for able-bodied, willing, wide-awake men, 8 cents, women 5 cents.

The following increases up to 15 cents may be made by the Superintendent:

For increased efficiency, continuing in the same department, 1 cent at end of first year, and 1 cent at end of second year.

For special hardships (work hard on clothes, bad hours), 1 to 5 cents.

For technical skill, gained at expense as stenographers, 1 to 5 cents.

For fireman's ability, in set the pace by continuous efficient labor and superintend four or more other students, 1 to 5 cents.

Part Time and Night School Students sign special contracts.

Students Working in Summer Vacation sign special contracts.

The Collegiate Department

The Collegiate Department offers four courses:

The Classical, degree, Bachelor of Arts (A.B.);

The Scientific, degree, Bachelor of Science (B.S.);

The Literary, degree, Bachelor of Literature

(B.L.);

The Pedagogical, degree, Bachelor of Pedagogy

(B.Ped.).

Graduates of the Classical and Scientific courses who for three years are engaged in work which promotes largely increased attainments in scholarship, may, on presentation of a satisfactory thesis, and by recommendation of the Faculty, be advanced to the Master's Degree (A.M. or M.S.).

The Classical Course is the standard of the American College—a liberal education, developing each human faculty, and touching each great department of human knowledge, by thoro and extended courses in mathematics, natural science, history, ancient and modern literature, philosophy and other subjects.

The other courses are one and two years shorter, the Scientific giving large opportunities in Science, and the Literary in general educational lines, while the Pedagogical is a continuation of the standard Normal Course for teachers. These shorter courses are recommended as being, for many students, quite as desirable as the Classical Course, giving the earlier entrance into active life



COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1913.

students to earn something while they are attending school. Skilled workers—cooks, dress-makers, carpenters, printers, etc., can earn a large part of their expenses. Students who master any of our vocational courses can support themselves in large part while pursuing a course of study.

ALL STUDENTS DO MANUAL LABOR

The Institution is conducted like a home, and all the necessary work—housework, care of buildings, etc.,—is done by students, and extra work is provided so far as possible in shop, field, laundry, etc. **All Students, whether they need to earn money or not, are required to work as much as seven hours a week, unless the supply of work fails, as is sometimes the case in the crowded winter term.** In such cases students excused from work are assigned to the Gymnasium.

Applications for Work are made to the Secretary by letter, stating what kind of work the applicant can do. No one should come depending upon getting extra work unless it has been promised. Such promises must come from the Dean of Labor, but application may be made through the Secretary with whom new students correspond.

Regulations for Labor.(Students' Manual, Chapter 4.)

Labor is a Part of Education.—Berea believes it promotes health, helps study, keeps one in touch with practical things, gives skill and self-command.

Departments of Labor.—(Apart from our Vocational Schools)—Shops, Farm, Boarding Hall, Laundry, etc. are maintained both for their educational value and to enable students to earn partial support. To keep these depart-

*No student from a distance is allowed to remain in Berea during the summer vacation except by permission and registration with Summer Regent, and advance settlement with Treasurer, and women must first secure the consent of the Dean of Women. (See page 34.)

In the case of new students this fee is not charged until after the first Thursday of each term.

and independent work which best suits certain temperaments and personal conditions.

Each course allows the student to concentrate along special lines of study.

The Academy

Aims. The Academy is for young people that have completed the common school branches, but are not yet prepared to enter one of the collegiate courses. It provides programs (a) for those who plan to enter college, and (b) for those who will not enter college but desire direct preparation for the work of life.

Affiliations. Academy students at Berea have great advantages from their connection with a large institution with many departments and superior management. They have full use of the college library, twenty-six thousand volumes, and of the expensive scientific apparatus of the College. All the general advantages, as music, lectures, entertainments, etc., are theirs. For these general advantages, etc., see pages 29-44.

The studies are arranged and computed in "units"; a unit being a course in one subject with four lessons a week for a year. To give the student more instruction when beginning subjects like Latin and Algebra more than three lessons a week are sometimes given in a unit course and less time required for preparation outside the class-room. The work of each year counts as four units.

Academy courses are arranged by Semesters, but for students who cannot register until January "express" classes in Latin and Algebra are formed.

To meet the needs of the different classes of students

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

All About Berea

Continued from Page Two

the Academy offers three Preparatory Courses, which fit students to enter upon the Classical, Scientific or Literary Courses in College; and a General Course, made attractive by a variety of elective or optional studies, which affords direct preparation for life's duties for those who do not expect to enter College at all.

The Preparatory Academy Courses. These courses extend over four years. The first and second years are alike for all courses. In the third and fourth years the course is varied—those who are expecting to enter the Classical Course in College take more of the ancient languages, and those who are expecting to enter the Scientific Course take more of science and mathematics. An outline of these courses is given on the pages following.

Most of the studies of each preparatory course are required and the names of the studies printed in thick type. In some cases, under the name of a study, stands the words "selected study." In these cases the study appearing in thick type is ordinarily required, but students may for special reasons, have permission from their dean to take some other study in its place. The Bible work laid out in the Academy course is required of all students. Low standing therein will prevent a student from getting on the honor roll, and failure therein will prevent his promotion from class to class or his graduation.

The regular Preparatory Academy courses all cover sixteen units of work, but a student will be graduated and receive a diploma on the completion of fifteen units, this being the amount required for entrance to standard colleges. As most colleges allow a student to enter with one preparatory condition, the Academy will graduate a student on his completion of fourteen units, giving a certificate which will be exchanged for a diploma when the condition is made up. Academy students are all advised and urged to complete the full sixteen units. Sometimes a student who is regular at the beginning of his senior preparatory year may take three units of Academy work during that year and, by special permission, one unit of work in College.

In the Academy courses preparing for the Scientific and Literary Courses in College a half unit of College Chemistry and a half unit of College Political

with Berea College and affiliated schools. It has full use of the largest college library in the state and the scientific apparatus and laboratory facilities of the College. It has unrivaled opportunities for practice and observation in the Model Schools.

The Berea Academy presents opportunities for the study of High School methods, and the Vocational Schools have their distinct educational problems. The Music Department provides free choral classes and opportunities for special work in voice culture, cabinet organ and piano. The Scientific and Historical clubs, the Literary Societies with their parliamentary practice, debates and other exercises, the lecture courses, social gatherings, etc., are such as are possible only at a great educational center.

The material equipment of the school is remarkably satisfactory, including the stately chapel, well furnished class rooms, with steam heat, ventilation and electric lights, and the comfortable arrangements for students' room and board. The health and happiness of the students is further insured by shower baths, gymnasium and the care of a trained nurse and college physician. (See pages 25-30.)

The Expenses are remarkably low, so that these rare advantages are within the reach of all young people of ability who really desire them. See pages 36-40.

The instructors have been chosen not only for high rank in scholarship but also for their skill in teaching and devotion to the work of normal education.

The Model Schools admit a limited number of children whose homes are in Berea, and include the eight grades of common school work, with lessons in Bible, Singing, Drawing, Nature Study, Home Science, Agriculture, and Supervised Play.

Two model rural schools have all grades taught by one teacher in one room.

The teachers in the model schools are training teachers and specialists in rural school methods, and normal students are assigned at definite periods to observe the work and to act as assistants.

Special Features outside the regular class work can

good, but it is not enough. As a rule the teacher who never studies beyond this point never becomes a growing teacher. He does enough to hold his certificate, but he does not improve. Such a person fails to realize his own possibilities or to develop his own talents, and he cannot have the best effect upon his pupils. Even a little further study would make a great difference. The very first term after one has gotten his certificate and taught a school is a very wonderful experience—studying for pleasure instead of studying for an examination.

Now it is to furnish something beyond the county certificate and yet something within the reach of all, that Berea provides the Program A so planned that one may continue to teach and yet keep on with his education. And this course with its Nature Study, Algebra, Drawing and other new studies brings the student into a new world. Above all it starts him on lines of improvement which will go on after he leaves school. There is a great difference between a teacher who merely holds a first-class certificate and a teacher who has completed Program A.

Vocational Schools

Agriculture, Carpentry, Commerce, Home Science, Nursing, Printing, Telegraphy, Sundry Industries.

Aims. These schools fit young people for the practical callings and vocations of life. By taking one of these short courses a student greatly increases his or her power of earning money, either in the employment of others or in the management of one's own farm, store, shop or home. We do not wish to make people greedy, but we wish to make them useful. The ordinary callings of life are appointed by God and necessary for the support of families and the welfare of the home, the church and country. People who conduct these ordinary labors in a slipshod way fail to get the returns that Providence intended for them. And what is even more important, they fail to have the joy and self-respect which belong to a good workman. It is a Christian and patriotic duty for all young men and young women to fit themselves by study and training to perform the duties of life in the best manner.

Affiliations. The students in these Vocational Schools at Berea have all the advantages of belonging to a large institution. They have the full use of the college library and gymnasium, free singing classes, baths, hospital care for sick, and board and rooms that are better and cheaper than could be afforded in a small institution.

The fine character of young men and young women in these Vocational Schools is one of the greatest attractions. Here one meets the best young people from different counties and different states. One will have the best companionship and form friendships that will be a pleasure and advantage through life.

The Material Equipment of these schools is remarkably satisfactory. They have use of the stately chapel, the well furnished class-rooms, and comfortable arrangements for student room and board; and very expensive tools and apparatus are provided for their use.

The Expenses are remarkably low, so that these rare advantages are within the reach of all young people of ability who earnestly desire them. See pages 36-40.

The Instructors. The Vocational teachers are Christian men and women who have had practical experience and possess rare skill and ability in the different crafts and branches taught, and to have them as instructors and friends is an inestimable privilege.

Opportunities for Self-Help are numerous. Students who secure positions as assistants in the domestic labor in the boarding hall or laundry, or in any of the shops, or on the farm or in the garden, secure valuable training in addition to some money compensation. One who has had even a brief training in one of these Vocational Schools can command double wages the following summer.

Special Features outside the regular class-room can receive only brief mention. Vocational students have the benefits of public entertainments, literary societies, sports, and the other general advantages mentioned on page 29 and the pages which follow—advantages which can only be enjoyed at a great educational center.

Requirements for Admission.

For admission to any one of the Vocational Schools one must show that he is above fifteen years of age (for the school of Nursing 18), in good health, truthful and reliable in character; also that he is able to read the text-books, write out the instructions of the teacher, and use the common rules of Arithmetic, including common and decimal fractions and compound numbers. One who is not prepared in these fundamentals can make them up in the Foundation School. See page 135.

Diplomas, Certificates, and Awards.

Each Vocational School, except the school of sundry industries, has a two-year course at the end of which a diploma is given, and one-term short courses at the end of which certificates are given.

To secure a diploma or certificate from one of these courses a student must successfully complete at least 18 lessons a week during the entire course. The Dean may assign from 18 to 22 lessons a week but can make no further deviation without a vote of the faculty concerned.

Diploma Courses. A program or "course of study" is a number of studies selected for the purpose, and taken in the best order through two years so as to bring the student to a definite point in knowledge, skill and mental efficiency.

Certificate Courses. Each of the Vocational Schools has one or more short courses, extending over a single term (10, 12, or 14 weeks), which give the student information and skill in some one industry. For the successful completion of a short course a certificate is given.

Awards. All students at Berea while pursuing their various courses of study perform some manual

(Concluded on Page Seven)

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 17

CROSSING THE RED SEA.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 14:19-31. GOLDEN TEXT—"Before they call, I will answer."—Isa. 65:24.

No sooner were the Israelites sent on their journey than the Egyptians repented and pursued (vv. 5-9). Then it was that Moses encountered the first of that complaining (v. 10) against which he struggled until God took him from this earth. They "cried" (v. 10) but they did not rest. It did look like a dangerous situation and there were but three possible methods of procedure. (a) To return to slavery, (b) to die in the wilderness, or (3) to go forward in faithful obedience, trusting God for deliverance. Their salvation (v. 13) was from God, see Acts 4:12; Heb. 5:8, 9. God's leading, 13:31, 22, had brought them to this place; now He will manifest His glory, will get unto Himself "honor" (v. 17).

Testing the Israelites.

I. Protection, vv. 19-22. As the angel of God (Christ?) came between Israel and the Egyptians we are reminded of Ps. 34:7, "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them." The same cloud that brought darkness to the Egyptians brought light to the Israelites. Even so we have the "Light," Luke 2:32; John 8:12, 9:5, and are admonished to walk in the light, Eph. 5:8. While God brought confusion to the Egyptians and was testing the Israelites by causing them to "fear not, stand still and see" (v. 13), He was at the same time giving Moses an opportunity to work out His plan of deliverance (v. 16). As the strong east wind blew it heaped up the waters, dried out the muddy bottom and opened a passage for the deliverance of all the chosen ones. Then it was time for prayer to cease (v. 14, 15) and for action to begin, the seemingly impossible is now quite possible, Matt. 19:26. Notice, however, that God had used a man (Moses) in His work of deliverance. It was a very simple shepherd's staff that God directed Moses to use. Surely the power was not in the staff nor in the arm back of the staff. The same waters that had seemed to be such a barrier are now used as a wall of protection (v. 22) on the right hand and on the left leaving no opportunity for a flank attack. Their only way of escape was forward and each step they took was one of faith.

II. Pursuit, vv. 23-25. Pharaoh had judged that the Israelites were entangled, "perplexed" (v. 3) in the wilderness and that Moses had inadvertently led them into a natural trap which was to the advantage of the Egyptians. Further, we judge that with the darkness of the cloud before them, the Egyptians were not fully aware of the fact that they were following Israel into the midst of the waters. Blind fury will lead a man into strange surroundings and to perform insane acts. This new way was not prepared for Pharaoh nor is the straight and narrow path which leads to glory for the unrepentant sinner. Jehovah was near at hand that "morning watch" (v. 24), even as today He blesses those who keep that hour. One "look" from Jehovah brought confusion and discomfort upon the pursuers.

The Safe Path.

III. Punishment, vv. 26-31. The path that is safe for faith is no place for the disobedient. God looking through that cloud paralyzed the proud forces of Pharaoh in the place of all places most dangerous. God not alone looked but took off their chariot wheels and fear overcame them. Then they realized that Jehovah was fighting and sought to flee. Again God uses a man in the working out of His plan and Moses is instructed to stretch forth his hand over the sea, v. 26. As the morning breaks the waters return to their level, and again God uses natural forces in a supernatural manner. Like as one would shake off some useless, offensive, appendage so God was rid of the army of Pharaoh (v. 27 marg.). A careful reading of this story, especially verse 28 R. V., clearly indicates the probability that Pharaoh himself did not perish. Thus it was that Israel saw the handwork of the Lord upon the Egyptians while they themselves remained a saved people, saved by the power of Jehovah. Great fear came upon them (v. 31) and they "believed the Lord and His servant Moses." How sad that their faith proved so short lived and that they so soon murmured against God and His servant Moses.

Thus we see the nation delivered, consecrated and placed under the direct government and guidance of God. Egypt did not keep faith with Israel to let them "go and worship" and God wrought a complete deliverance. God's judgment of the sin of Egypt was carried out to the last degree, but in strict justice. On one hand is God's guidance and over against that the lengths men will go whose hearts are hardened in rebellion. The blasphemous daring of the Egyptians was rebuked as they attempted to march along God's highway of deliverance. Israel followed Moses, the prophet.



ACADEMY GRADUATES, 1913.

Science are taken in the senior preparatory year in order that the student upon entrance to College may be prepared for a wider range of electives. This is one of the special advantages which this Academy enjoys from its affiliation with Berea College.

The General Academy Course. This course is designed for that large number of young people who do not plan to take a college course but desire to have the next best thing possible by two years, or three years, of study upon practical and informing subjects without foreign languages or long-continued courses in mathematics and science.

This course gives an opportunity to elect the botany required for one who wishes to study medicine or pharmacy, the history and civics necessary for one who intends to study law, the Science of Mind and Science of Conduct desirable for one who intends to be a preacher. And it includes the subjects like physiology, which every person of intelligence feels the importance of knowing.

The required studies of this course are Bible and rhetorical work thruout, and one term on the Science of Wealth, one term on the Science of Mind, one term on the Science of Conduct, English thruout the course, and first year algebra. Other studies are elected with the advice of the Dean to suit each person's tastes, talents and life plans. A student will be graduated when he has completed two years or three years work and the diploma will state how many years work has been performed.

Berea Normal School

Department of Education—Berea College.

Aims. This School is devoted especially to the equipment of teachers for rural schools and the training of County Superintendents. Its various programs, however, are adapted to all ranks of the teaching profession; but only those who are planning to teach should enter the Normal School.

Affiliations. The Berea Normal School enjoys many very unusual advantages from its connection

Students who enter the Normal School and before completing the Pedagogical Course transfer to the Academy or Collegiate Department will suffer a serious loss of time.

receive only brief mention. Professor Lewis conducts a class in bird study. The Dean and Miss Corwin give individual advice on courses of reading. The advanced students are frequently convened for special conferences with President Frost, the Dean, Dr. Hubbard, Professors Raine, Robertson and Rumold, or distinguished visitors. The educational problems of Kentucky, as well as the wider problems of modern civilization, are discussed in a suggestive and helpful way. Professor Rigby gives frequent lectures on public school music and Dr. Cowley upon hygiene and problems of sanitation. The Dean and Secretary Morton are especially helpful in securing positions for our Normal graduates.

Opportunities for self-help are numerous. Students who secure positions as assistants in the domestic labor of the boarding hall or any of the Vocational Schools secure valuable training in addition to their money compensation. Others who are assistants in the library become familiar with library administration, and many receive valuable instruction in office work of various kinds.

A Program or "Course of Study" is a number of branches grouped together for a definite purpose and taken in an advantageous order thru one or more years. Such a group of studies is designed to bring the student to a definite point in knowledge and mental efficiency, and its completion is marked by a certificate, diploma or degree.

REASONS FOR TAKING SOME PROGRAM OR COURSE

A county certificate covers the common branches. All this ground must be covered before one is permitted to teach at all. One who can pass a county examination in these branches and answer a few questions in Theory in Kentucky receives a first, second or third class certificate, according to the grades attained.

But no teacher should be satisfied to stop with this lowest degree of preparation for his important work. The preparation for this county examination as given in Berea's "Teachers' First Year" is a great thing for the beginner. It gives him definite knowledge and brings him to the point at which he can put that knowledge on paper in credible form. It necessitates some facility in reading and writing, and makes a beginning in the study of teaching methods. All this is

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.**DAN H. BRECK**
Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE
Will sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local	
Knoxville	7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound, Local	
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Train	
No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:55 a. m.
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.	
North Bound	
BEREA	4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

Miss Mary Coyle visited with her aunt at Paint Lick the first of the week.

Ora Adams and sister, Ella, attended the fair at Mount Vernon last week.

Judge T. J. Coyle attended court at Lancaster, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Muncy were in Richmond, Sunday.

Mr. Oscar Johnson has returned to his work at Paris, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Rogers have gone to Franklin, Ohio, to live.

Mrs. Will Hanson and daughter have returned to Berea after visiting with her sister in Winchester for some time.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seelzer and Banner buggies now on the floor at Welch's.

Dr. and Mrs. Botkin and Hilda Welch went to Louisville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duncan visited with Mr. Duncan's mother in the country, Sunday.

Rev. Cashins VanWinkle and family are visiting with Mrs. VanWinkle's father, Mr. Wright Kelly.

Mrs. Will Blanton's niece from Winchester is visiting with her this week.

Mrs. B. H. Gabbard spent from Saturday until Wednesday with her parents in the country.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's.

Miss Hallie Hill is visiting with relatives and friends in town.

Miss Estella Bicknell of Richmond visited with home folks over Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard and granddaughter, Miss Pearl Hill, spent part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gabbard at Wallacetown.

Mrs. Addie Burnett left at the first of the week for a visit with friends in Somerset, Ky.

Mrs. R. H. Chrisman visited with friends in Danville last week.

Mr. E. F. Coyle is in the city this week on business.

Mr. Oscar Gabbard and family were visiting with relatives in town at the first of the week.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Webster" at Welch's.

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. VanWinkle and children of Harlan are spending several days in Berea visiting with relatives and their many friends.

Mr. J. M. Early left Sunday after spending a few days with his family.

Mrs. Sarah Butcher of Corbin is visiting relatives in Berea this week.

Mrs. P. Cornelius is visiting Mrs. E. A. Thompson at Simpsonville for a few days.

DR. COWLEY'S NOTICE

Circumstances have made it necessary to close the College Hospital for a short time this summer. The present head nurse, Miss Rogers resigned her position some time ago but has kindly consented to remain until the patients now sick in the hospital are able to go to their homes. The management has been unable as yet to secure a head nurse to take her place, but hopes to do so in a short time. The people of Berea have come to depend so much on the facilities which the hospital affords that it is with deep regret that this necessary step is taken.

We hope it will be only a short time till we can secure a head nurse and open the hospital again for the use of the public. Until that time we hope that the friends of the hospital will understand the necessity of the action and will be patient until matters are adjusted.

R. A. COWLEY, M. D.

(Last week notice was given concerning the hospital, but we are glad to publish this notice which comes direct from Mr. Cowley.—Ed.)

BEREA NIGHT

At the Parish House

An unusually interesting program is being planned for Friday night at the Parish House. Miss Grace Cornelius and Mrs. Charles Burdett have charge of the arrangements and no one who enjoys an evening of splendid entertainment will be disappointed. Miss Blazer and Professor Rigby will assist in the musical production which will be both vocal and instrumental, and Mrs. Morton will favor the audience with another of her best readings.

Several others are on the program, so this meeting promises to be the best of the season.

HONOR THE DEAD WITHOUT WRONGING THE LIVING

The impulse to honor the dead is universal. When a member of our household or our group passes out of this life forever, the impulse is strong upon us to do something extraordinary to express our love and our grief. We feel like pouring all our earthly wealth into the grave.

But this natural impulse needs to be restrained and balanced by the thought of other dear ones who are with us still. The dear departed cannot be benefited by a costly hearse, an expensive coffin, a long procession of carriages, or any lavish outlay for funeral or monument.

As sensible people we should make up our minds long before any death occurs to those dear to us that we will not engage in foolish and useless extravagance when the sad day of a funeral shall come.

Let us honor the dead in our hearts. Let some man of God bring us comfort out of God's word. Let us strew the grave with flowers from the home garden, and let us love and cherish the children and surviving friends, whom the dead one loved and cherished. It is not only sensible, it is duty to restrain the craze for extravagant outlays in funerals and cemetery monuments. Let us honor the dead without wronging the living.

GOSPEL MEETINGS

A series of Gospel meetings are now in progress at the Glades Christian Church. Rev. H. F. Keltch, pastor, has been very fortunate in securing Rev. W. I. Peel, special Evangelist, to assist in the meetings and it is hoped that a great awakening will be the result. Services will be held regularly at 7:30 p. m. and all those interested in religious work both far and near are invited to attend.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Miss Anna L. Smith, Secretary to President Frost, left last week for a vacation with friends in Ohio.

Miss Raymond, who has been spending her vacation at Chautauqua and various other points, returned this week and will take up her duties in the President's office at once.

Miss Ethel E. Todd, Assistant Registrar, is away for a short vacation in Ohio and Michigan.

Prof. John E. Smith is employed for the remainder of the summer by the State Board of Health and is now on a tour delivering lectures on Health, Sanitation and other vital topics.

Dr. Cowley is spending vacation at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Chas. Flannery is in Berea ready to take up his old trade as brick mason as soon as the excavations are completed for Knapp Hall.

Mr. Jas. C. Bowman, college extension worker was in town this week. He reports that a larger crowd than ever before will attend Berea this year from the State of Virginia.

Mr. P. N. Davison writes from the New Hampshire hills that he has regained much in health and is enjoying a splendid vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Steenrod have returned from a very pleasant vacation spent among friends in the north. They were accompanied on their return by Mr. Steenrod's sister, who will spend some time in Berea.

Mr. Doral Flint plans to bring his sister with him when he returns to school in September.

Dr. and Mrs. Hulshard will return to Berea the last of this month. They have spent a very pleasant vacation at White Salmon, Wash.

Prof. and Mrs. Dinsmore leave Oshkosh, Wis., in a few days for their permanent home at Kent, Ohio. Their address will be 420 E. Main street.

Mrs. Eliza H. Yocum, an instructor in Berea College from 1896 to 1904, has retired from active educational work in Honolulu and plans to live with her family in the San Joaquin Valley, California. This was to have been her last year in the work, but on account of ill health she was forced to retire earlier than she had intended.

Mrs. Lowen entertained the girls who are working in the Registrar's office together with a number of young men at a very enjoyable social occasion last week.

Professor Lewis is conducting the Russell County Teachers Institute this week.

FOR SALE

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Bots at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.

TO MAMMOTH CAVE

August 20, 1913

LAST GREAT REDUCTION

Round trip railroad fare \$5.65. Board at Cave Hotel including the several routes in the Cave for \$6.50. Making total cost for three days trip \$12.15; going on regular morning trains. Limit on tickets 10 days. Write or phone E. & N. Agent.

We'll Get You Yet!

EVENTUALLY we are going to get YOU for a permanent customer — sooner or later, you are going to come to a thorough and final realization that this is

The Store to put Your Faith in!

We are going to get you, NOT through advertisements, NOT through cut prices, NOT through anything on earth but QUALITY and VALUES. You can't miss such values as ours forever. Our store is full of good clothing, shoes and furnishing goods of all kinds. Call and see them.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

COOL

Weather at home when
you get that Oil or
Gasoline Stove at



HERALD PROVIDES ACCOMMODATIONS

For the purpose of affording comfort and special attention, The Lexington Herald has provided a "Herald Headquarters" on the Blue Grass Fair Grounds this week for the special benefit of its patrons. Lady readers of the Herald will receive a hearty welcome there and everything possible under the conditions will be done in order to keep them refreshed and to drive away the discomforts and discouragements so common on a scorching, dusty fair ground. The latest news will also be furnished at these headquarters.

BEREA MARKETS

Beans.....10 cents per gal.
Butter.....15 to 16 cents pound
Berries.....12 to 12 1/2 cents per gal.
Eggs.....12 cents per doz
Chickens, fryers, 12 to 13 cents per lb.
Roosters.....4 cents per lb.
Hams.....8 cents per lb.
Potatoes.....75 cents per bu.
Tomatoes.....2 cents per lb.
Apples.....25 to 50 cents per bu.

Much Better.

When out of employment it is better to look for a job than for sympathy.—New York American.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Madison County Sunday School Association, August 16-17, 1913. Baptist Church, Berea, Saturday, August 16. Morning Session.

10:00—Devotional.
10:15—Minutes of last Convention.
10:25—Reports of Department Superintendents.

Elementary—Mrs. Joe Chenault.
Secondary—Mrs. Ronald Oldham.
Adult—Mr. R. E. Turley.
Education—Prof. J. W. Raine.
Visitation and Home Department—Mr. Wm. Jenkins.

Organizations—Prof. I. C. Lewis.
10:45—Reports of Schools.
11:00—The Organized Sunday School Work—Rev. Geo. A. Joplin.
11:50—Appointment of Committees, etc.

Afternoon Session.

1:30—Devotional.
1:45—The Temperance Flag.
2:00—Increasing the School's Membership—Prof. Morton.
2:25—Conference on the Standard—Rev. Geo. A. Joplin.
3:15—Training Teachers—Prof. Robertson.

3:30—A Closing Message for the Day—Rev. Geo. A. Joplin.

Silver Creek Chapel (near White's Station), Sunday, August 17th. Morning Session.

10:00—Devotional.
10:30—Graded Instruction—Rev. G. A. Joplin.

11:00—Men in the Sunday School—Rev. Geo. A. Joplin.

Afternoon Session.

2:00—Devotional.

2:15—Teaching Missions in the Sunday School—Prof. Morton.

2:35—The Sunday Schools of the World—Rev. Geo. A. Joplin.

All Sunday Schools in the county are expected to have delegations there. Basket dinner on the grounds. Every one welcome.

FOR SALE

Farm of 25 acres. Good buildings and fine water. Two miles south of Berea on Scaffold Cane Pike, one half mile from public school. Write to C. W. JOHNSON, Berea, Ky. R. F. D. No. 2.

FOR SALE

One hundred and five acres of land on the waters of Red Lick, Madison County, one mile east of Big Hill and Kingston pike and known as the J. W. Barclay farm. Two good orchards, 8 room house, good barn and plenty of running spring water. For information write to T. J. Lake, Berea, Ky.

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

The
Racket
Store

The Citizen Knife

The Citizen is sharp, and it has a good bargain for its subscribers who like a sharp knife. Any subscriber to THE CITIZEN who pays his dollar for first payment or renewal can have a dollar knife extra by paying 25 cents extra. Razor steel, white or black rough horn handle—Looks like this.



GET ONE TODAY

WHO FOUNDED BEEBA COLLEGE?

Continued from First Page

of Berea College, and the adopting of a constitution and organizing the necessary Board of Trustees. The charter was secured by simply being recorded in the County Clerk's office, according to a general legislative provision for chartering schools, churches, fraternal societies, etc.

Of course Berea school was, at that time, and for some time after, a College only in embryo. But it was a vital germ rapidly growing into a College.

The constitution contained one clause which was its strength and its peril!

It was the clause which made the College an anti-caste institution that opened its doors and opportunities to people of all colors—in the very center of an old slaveholding State!



J. A. R. Rogers

This appealed to a growing anti-slavery sentiment in the North and when presented to people of such sentiment by John G. Fee, chairman of the Board of Trustees and very efficient financial agent of the College, it brought much needed help.

On the other hand, though no colored person had ever yet applied for membership to the school, this clause in the constitution, and the clause in the church constitution which refused membership in the church to slaveholders, appealed to the deepest and most sacred sentiments, if not bitter prejudice, of surrounding slaveholders to do all that could be done to wipe Berea off the map.

The auspicious time soon came for a united and apparently successful effort to accomplish this result. It was the time of the John Brown raid.

But the organization of the "Richmond Mob," the appearing of the sixty mounted first class citizens of Madison County at the door of each leading Berea citizen with the summons to leave the State in ten days or suffer the consequences, the obedience to that summons, the wasteful tearing up and packing up of valuable stuff, the sad notice of that drastic movement to their co-worker at McKee, Jackson County, his and his wife's hasty horseback ride of 25 miles to bid farewell to their exile friends and his invocation of the Father's blessing upon them while they sat with uncovered heads upon their heavily loaded wagons ready to start on their sad journey, their triumphant return after the war "hell" had been quenched in much blood; have not all these things and many others been written in the books of the Chronicles of Berea College?

My coming articles will dip into the Regions Beyond.

LETTER FROM REV. KNIGHT

Continued from First Page

more enthusiastically for God than ever before.

After crossing the mountain and spending a night with Mr. Bob Filer we reached this growing railroad town of Viper, where we are now located. The coming of the Lexington and Eastern railroad into this section is doing wonders, not alone for the County but for the people as well. Everywhere are evidences of the great awakening that must come sooner or later to all Eastern Kentucky. Better roads, sealed and painted school houses, finer homes, more business and keener minds are everywhere in evidence. The writer spent part of today in Hazard and the change since he was there last October is truly marvelous. A new brick court house, brick hotel, new stores, a new steel bridge across the river, many new homes, numerous mining operations, crowds of people, most of them very much alive, are among the sights that greet the startled eyes of the stranger from the unbroken solitudes of the back country. Without a bit of doubt Hazard has a bright and prosperous future before it and so has also all

MADISON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

In Re Petition of J. S. Gott, and others, to fix boundary of proposed graded common school district in the Glade Magisterial District.

This matter being on the docket of the court this day and it appearing the order heretofore entered was not carried out owing to oversight in certifying same to the sheriff; and it appearing that more than ten legal voters, who are taxpayers in the proposed graded common school district have petitioned the court to fix the boundary of said district and to order an election to establish a graded common school, and it further appearing that said petition is approved by the trustee of the common school whose district is embraced in said proposed district, and the county school superintendent and the county board of education, and it further appearing that no part of the proposed graded school district will be more than two and one half miles from the schoolhouse, the court being advised, it is considered and adjudged and hereby ordered that the following boundaries shall be spread upon the order book of this court as the boundaries of the proposed graded common school district:

Beginning at the Cemetery sexton house, including same; thence a straight line to the residence of C. I. Ogg, including it; thence a straight line to the Squire Wilson house, now owned by Berea College, including it; thence South with the railroad to Alex Moore's southeast corner; thence with his south line westward to the residence of J. K. Baker on his farm and including it; thence a straight line from his house to the residence of Leon Lewis, including it; thence a straight line to the lot of Andrew Isaacs on Chestnut Street, including it; thence a straight line to D. H. Smith's residence, including his farm; thence a straight line to the residence of E. C. Wynn, including his farm; thence a straight line to the Scaffold Cane Pike at Bushy Fork Creek, thence with the creek to the bridge at Big Hill Pike; thence a straight line to the house of Tarlton Combs, including his farm; thence a straight line to the beginning.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff of Madison County, Kentucky, do hold on the 19th day of August 1913, at the school house in Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. an election for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters within the above described boundaries constituting the proposed graded common school district, upon the proposition whether or not they are for or against an annual graded common school tax in the sum of thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of the property assessed within the above described boundaries belonging to said white voters or corporations; and in addition thereto an annual poll tax of \$1.00 per capita on each white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age residing in said proposed graded common school district; all for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school within the described proposed graded common school district and for erecting or repairing suitable building for said purpose upon the present site of the public school in Berea, Ky., and for

any and all other necessary incidental expense to carrying on and conducting of a first class graded common school at Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.

It is further ordered that said election is to be held for the purpose of electing five trustees for the proposed graded common school district, said trustees when elected to be divided into three classes in accordance with Kentucky Statutes sections 4471 and 4469a.

The sheriff shall have this order published in the Berea Citizen for at least twenty days before the election and will advertise same by printed or written hand bills posted in five conspicuous places in the said proposed graded common school district for the same length of time; said advertising and notices herein ordered shall be inserted within ten days after he receives this order.

State of Kentucky
County of Madison.

To the Sheriff of Madison County, I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an order entered upon the order book of Madison County Court at its July term, 1913.

Witness my signature this July 8th, 1913.

R. B. TERRILL,
County Clerk.

In obedience to the foregoing order an election will be held on the 19th day of August 1913 at the Common School Building in Berea, Ky., between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on that day and E. C. Cornelison is appointed Judge and W. O. Hayes is appointed Clerk and they will certify the result of said election to County Court of Madison County within three days after the election.

D. A. McCORD,
Sheriff Madison County, Kentucky.

Deodands.
If it were customary or possible for the king of Great Britain and Ireland rigidly to exercise his royal prerogatives, he would, in the course of a few months, become the owner of many vehicles, especially motor cars, that traverse the streets and roads of his kingdom, since he is entitled to all deodands. A deodand is "an article which has proved the immediate and accidental occasion of the death of any reasonable creature." This right was for hundreds of years enforced as a means of swelling the royal exchequer and, legally speaking, could still be enforced. If a man were killed by being run over by the vehicle and its contents, as well as the horse, became the king's property. The number of "reasonable creatures" (and dogs might be included by some within this category) run over by motors in England would keep the king in automobiles until he would be obliged to construct many garages.—Harper's Weekly.

THE CURRENT OF LIFE.

In a swelling river with a rising tide all the debris goes to the banks, as it is higher in the middle. If the tide is shrinking the middle is lower, and the debris gathers to the center. So with man—a swelling current of life purifies itself, but a shrinking current draws all the driftwood and debris into our hearts.

A FEW BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

- No. 1. One large, two-story, concrete store house in best business part of Berea. Cost \$2,500. Make us an offer.
 - No. 2. One brand new six room dwelling (will be finished September 1) only one-half square to public school. All plastered, finished in hardwood, four grates and cabinet mantels. Also a large basement about 22x24 feet, and two porches. Can be bought for \$1,600.
 - No. 3. We have several nice residences on Jackson street at prices from \$1,200 to 5,000.
 - No. 4. We also have several Blue Grass farms in Madison and adjoining counties which we can deliver—worth the money. Also several business propositions in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.
- Tell us what you want, and we shall try to please you.

Bicknell & Harris
Berea, Kentucky

Their Wives Too

Speakers on Home Making Have Been Secured For the Barbecue at Versailles, Aug. 20

A BARBECUE has usually stood for politics and men only. The big Camden barbecue is to be educational and is to include the farmers' wives in the makeup of its splendid program. No effort will be spared to make the farmers' wives and daughters comfortable when they attend this huge meeting. A special tent will be provided for the ladies, and a physician will be in attendance.

In reading over the program which has been issued in the last week one is very much impressed with the fact that the major portion of the speakers will talk on co-operation and the marketing of crops instead of increased production of crops. For a long time the farmer has thought that increased production would solve all of his problems, but he now realizes that he must learn



THOROUGHBREDS.

more about marketing his crop when made and financing it before it is made. Mr. J. C. Caldwell, or, as his friends and neighbors call him, Jim Caldwell of Lakeland, Minn., will talk on "The Farmer and His Finances." He is a man who speaks from a wide experience, an experience that embraces the launching of a co-operative elevator, a farmers' bank, a co-operative store, a co-operative creamery and, last and by no means the least, a co-operative church. He will have something to say that will get close to the people, for he is one of the people. He is not an expert or a theorist, but a man who has accomplished things in everyday life. It might be well to mention the fact that he is just home from an extended trip abroad with the commission which has been studying foreign methods of farmers' credit and co-operation.

Professor Charles J. Brand, assistant in charge of the bureau of marketing, Washington, will tell of the work of his department in "Co-operative Farm Marketing." Mr. E. M. Tinsley, who is editor of Co-operation and also secretary of the Right Relationship League, will discuss "Co-operation." The Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of America will be represented by Mr. R. L. Burnett, who will discuss "The Farmers' Union."

Professor Cyrus W. Hopkins of the great University of Illinois has been secured to tell something of "Soil Conservation." The chief of the farmers'



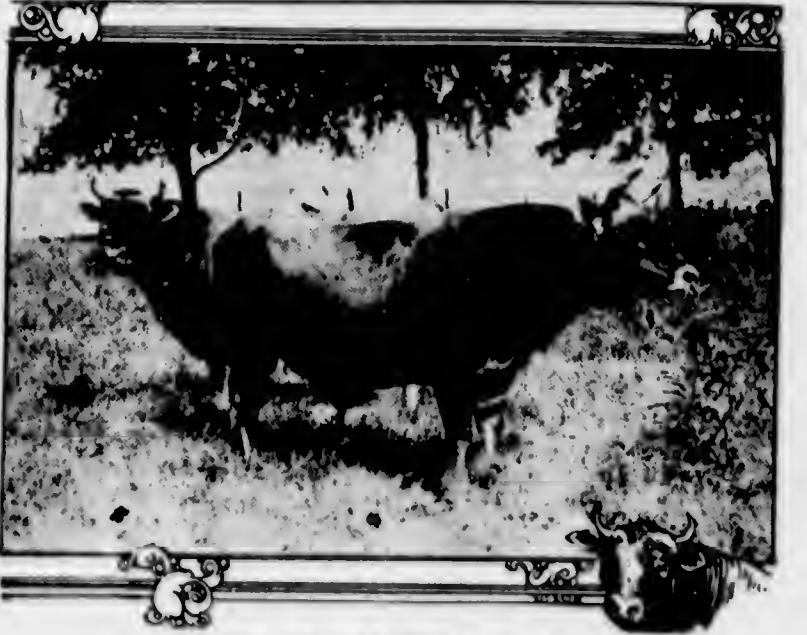
SOME HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

co-operative demonstration work, Dr. Bradford Knapp, will explain the plans and the hopes of his department in "Farm Extension Work," while Dr. Fred Minter, in charge of the work in Kentucky, will tell something of the "Boys and Girls' Demonstration Work." Our own commissioner of agriculture, Hon. J. W. Newman, is to talk on "State Aid."

Several other speakers are being considered, besides those for the farmers' wives, so that two speakers' stands may be used at a time and accommodate any crowd which may come to the barbecue.

Every part of the Camden farm will be open for inspection on the day of the barbecue—everything from the sixty acre field that has been in alfalfa for the past fifteen years to the thoroughbreds in the stables or the bunch of Shetland ponies, with their foals by their sides. There will be no effort at a display of the stock of any character, but the people are expected to go about, inspect and ask questions as if they were attending a one day session of a great farmers' school. It is intended, after all, to be a great place of instruction and "getting together" and breaking bread together.

In Warren county in the past few weeks the farmers, their wives and sons and daughters, have been "getting together" in a series of farmers' Chautau-



KINGS OF THE DAIRY HERD.

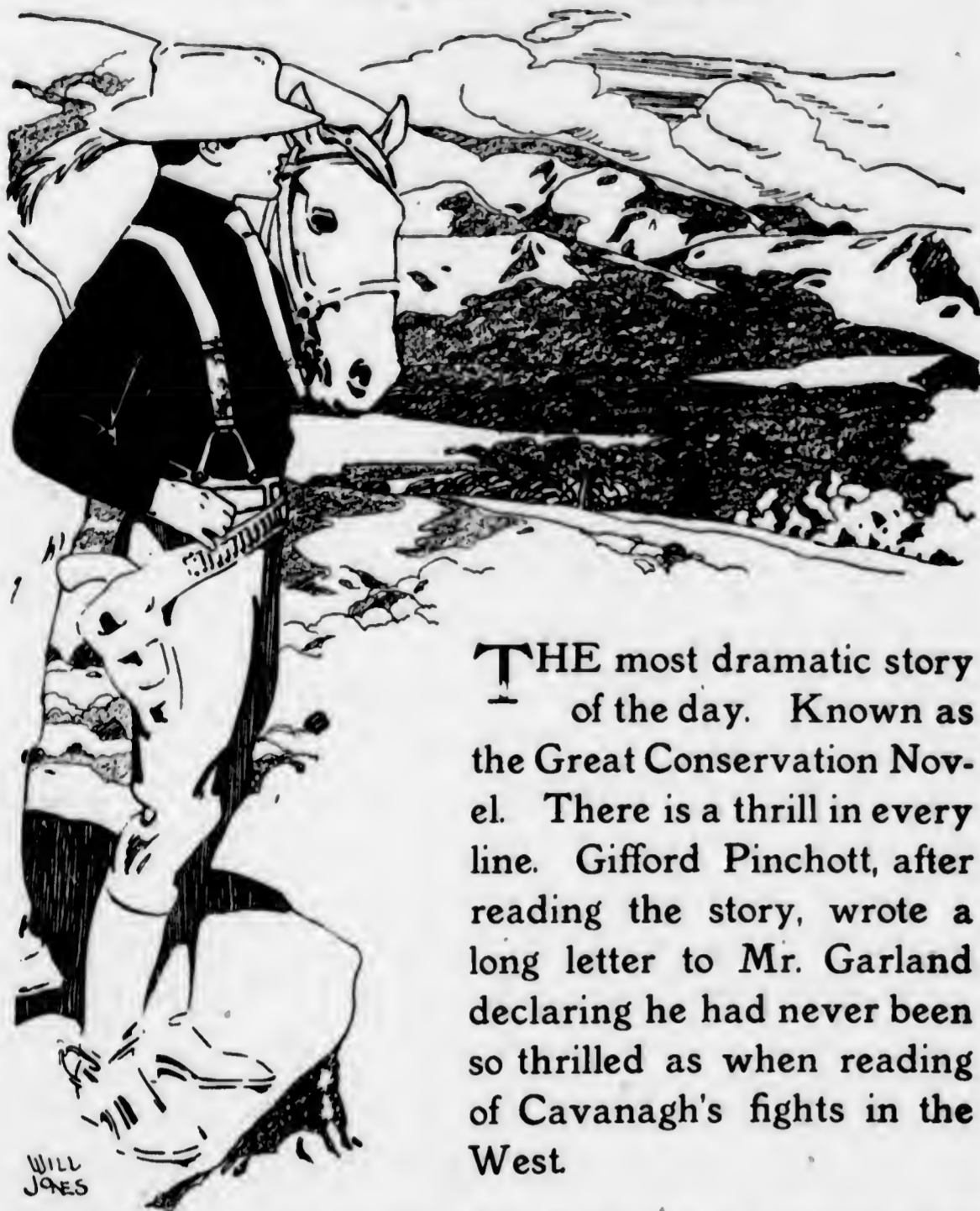
quas. Each one has been a district affair. The barbecue at Versailles is being developed in exactly this same spirit. It is the same feeling showing in a different manner. The barbecue is not a "getting together" of a neighborhood or a county of farmers and their friends, but of the whole state. And that it may be something more than the hearing of good talks, bees and sheep will be slaughtered and burgoo made so that it may be a picnic, a social gathering, smacking of the older days of Kentucky hospitality.

Things are happening in Kentucky. Every day things are happening in the dear old state. It seems that after her long nap she is rousing herself, and that she may never doze again night schools, Chautauques, farmers' night schools, boys and girls' clubs and barbecues are being launched here and there.

Let each and every one that can put everything aside and come to Versailles to pledge his or her faith in a Greater Kentucky through better farming; pledge his or her faith in the old state in a steaming royal wing of burgoo.

Cavanagh: Forest Ranger

BY HAMLIN GARLAND



THE most dramatic story of the day. Known as the Great Conservation Novel. There is a thrill in every line. Gifford Pinchott, after reading the story, wrote a long letter to Mr. Garland declaring he had never been so thrilled as when reading of Cavanagh's fights in the West.

We Have Never Given Our Readers a Better Story

"She must have known soon, for it was reported that your father was among them. She certainly knew when they were driven to earth in that log fort, for they were obliged to restrain her by force from going to your father. As I run over those furious days it all seems incredible, like a sudden reversion to barbarism."

"How did it all end? The soldiers came, didn't they?"

"Yes; the long arm of Uncle Sam reached out and took hold upon the necks of both parties. I guess your father and his hand would have died right there had not the regular army interfered. It only required a sergeant wearing Uncle Sam's uniform to come among those armed and furious cowboys and remove their prisoners."

"I saw that. It was very strange—that sergeant was so young and so brave."

He turned and smiled at her. "Do you know who that was?"

Her eyes flashed. She drew her breath with a gasp. "Was it Mr. Cavanagh?"

"Yes, it was Ross. He was serving in the regular army at the time. He has told me since that he felt no fear whatever. 'Uncle Sam's blue coat was like Siegfried's magic armor,' he said. 'It was the kind of thing the mounted police of Canada had been called upon to do many a time, and I went in and got my men.' That ended the war, so far as violent measures went, and it really ended the sovereignty of the cattleman. The power of the 'nestor' has steadily increased from that moment."

"But my father—what became of him? They took him away to the east, and that is all I ever knew. What do you think became of him?"

"I could never make up my mind. All sorts of rumors come to us concerning him. As a matter of fact, the state authorities sympathized with the cattle barons, and my own opinion is that your father was permitted to escape. He was afterward seen in Texas, and later it was reported that he had been killed there."

The girl sat still, listening to the tireless whirl of the machine and looking out at the purpling range with tear mist eyes. At last she said, "I shall never think of my father as a bad man—he was always so gentle to me."

"You need not condemn him, my dear young lady. The people of the Forks—some of them, at least—consider him a traitor and regard you as the daughter of a renegade, but what does it matter? Each year sees the old west diminish, and already, in the work of the forest service, law and order advance. Notwithstanding all the shouting of herdsmen and the beating to death of sheep, no hostile shot has ever been fired within the bounds of a national forest. In the work of the forest rangers lies the hope of ultimate peace and order over all the public lands."

The girl fell silent again, her mind filled with larger conceptions of life than her judgment had hitherto been

called upon to meet. She knew that Redfield was right, and yet that world of the past—the world of the swift herdsman and his tramping, long horned, half wild kine—still appealed to her imagination. The west of her girlhood seemed heroic in memory. Even the quiet account of it to which she had just listened could not conceal its epic largeness of movement. The part which troubled her most was her father's treachery to his neighbors. That he should fight, that he should kill men in honorable warfare, she could understand, but not his recreancy, his desertion of her mother and herself.

She came back to dwell at last on the action of that slim young soldier who had calmly ridden through the infuriated mob. She remembered that she had thrilled even then at the vague and impersonal power which he represented. To her childish mind he seemed to bear a charm, like the heroes of her story books—something which made him invulnerable.

After a long pause Redfield spoke again. "The memory of your father will make life for a time a bit hard for you in Hoarling Fork. Perhaps your mother's advice is sound. Why not come to Sulphur City, which is almost entirely of the new spirit?"

"If I can get my mother to come, too, I will be glad to do so, for I hate the Forks. But I will not leave her there, sick and alone."

"Much depends upon the doctor's examination tomorrow."

They had topped the divide now between the Fork and Sulphur creek basin, and the green fields, the alfalfa meadows and the painted farmhouses thickened beneath them. Strange how significant all these signs were now! A few days ago they had appeared doubtful improvements; now they represented the outgoing dominion of the east. They meant cleanliness and decent speech, good bread and sweet butter.

Redfield swept through the town, then turned up the stream directly toward the high wall of the range, which was ragged and abrupt at this point. They passed several charming farmhouses, and the western sky grew ever more glorious with its plum color and saffron, and the range reasserted its mastery over the girl. At last they came to the very jaws of the canyon, and there, in a deep natural grove of lofty cottonwood trees, Redfield passed before a high rustic gate which marked the beginning of his estate. The driveway was of gravel, and the intermingling of transplanted shrubs and pine trees showed the care of the professional gardener.

The house was far from being a castle. Indeed, it was very like a house in Bryn Mawr, except that it was built entirely of half-burnt logs, with a wide projecting roof. Giant hydrangeas and other flowering shrubs bordered the drive, and on the rustic terrace a lady in white was waiting.

Redfield slowed down and scrambled ungracefully out. His voice was

charming as he said: "Eleanor, this is Miss Wetherford. She was on the point of getting the blues, so I brought her away," he explained.

Mrs. Redfield, quite as urban as the house, was a slim little woman of delicate habit, very far from the ordinary conception of a rancher's wife. Her manner was politely considerate, but not heartily cordial (the visitor was not precisely here), and, though she warmed a little after looking into Virginia's face, she could not by any stretch of phrase be called cordial.

"Are you tired? Would you like to lie down before dinner?" she asked.

"Oh, no, indeed. Nothing ever tires me," Virginia responded, with a smile.

"You look like one in perfect health," continued her hostess in the envious tone of one who knew all too well what ill health meant. "Let me show you to your room."

The house was not precisely the palace the cowboy had reported it to be, but it was charmingly decorated, and the furnishings were tasteful. To the girl it was as if she had been transported with instant magic from the horrible little cow town back to the



"Eleanor, this is Miss Wetherford," home of one of her dearest friends in Chester. She was at once exalted and humbly grateful.

"We dine at 7," Mrs. Redfield was saying, "so you can take a cup of tea without spoiling your dinner. Will you venture it?"

"If you please."

"Very well, come down soon and I'll have it ready. Mr. Redfield, I'm sure, will want some."

Virginia's heart was dancing with delight of this home as she came down the stairs a little later. As they talked Mrs. Redfield studied the girl with increasing interest and favor and soon got at her point of view. She even secured a little more of her story, which matched fairly well with the account her husband had given. Her prejudices were swept away, and she treated her young guest as one well born and well educated woman treats another.

At last she said: "We dress for dinner, but my frock you have will do. We are not ironed in our rules. There will be some neighbors in, but it isn't in any sense a 'party.'"

Lee Virginia went to her room borne high upon a new conception of the possibilities of the west. It was glorious to think that one could enjoy the refinement, the comfort, of the east at the same time that one dwelt within the inspiring shadow of the range. Her hands were a tremble as she put on the bright muslin gown which was all she had for evening wear. She felt very much like the schoolgirl again, and after she had done her best to look nice she took a seat in the little rocker with intent to compose herself for her meeting with strangers. "I wish we were dining without visitors," she said as she heard a carriage drive up. A little later a galloping horse entered the yard and stopped at the door. She heard voices in the hall and among them one with a very English accent, one that sounded precisely like those she had heard on the stage.

At last she dared wait no longer and, taking courage from necessity, descended the stairs, a pleasant picture of vigorous yet somewhat subdued maidenhood.

CHAPTER VII.

TWO ON THE VERANDA.

REDFIELD met his young guest in dinner coat, looking extremely urban, and presented his "friend and neighbor, Mr. Enderby."

Enderby turned out to be the owner of the voice with the English accent which Lee Virginia had heard in the hall, but he was very nice, and a moment later Mrs. Redfield entered with Mrs. Enderby, a large lady with a smiling face. Then a voice she knew spoke from behind her: "I don't need a presentation. Miss Wetherford and I have already met."

She turned to meet Ross Cavanagh, the young ranger.

"How did you get here?" she asked in wonder.

"I rode across the hills. It's not far." He, too, was in evening dress, and as she stared at him in surprise he laughingly protested. "Please don't scrutinize this coat too closely. It's the only one I've owned for ten years, and this is the only house in which I'd dare to wear it."

One of the guests was State Senator Bridges, a former like elderly man wearing a badly fitting serge suit. He was markedly western. So was his wife, who looked rather uneasy and hot.

Virginia and Ross, being the only young folk at the table, were seated together, and Enderby remarked privately, "Ross, you're in luck."

"I know I am," he replied heartily. He was, as Redfield had said, highly susceptible, made so by his solitary life in the mountains, and to be seated close beside this maid of the valley stirred his blood to the danger point. It was only by an effort of the will that he kept in touch with the conversation.

"I hadn't the least thought of seeing you here," said Virginia. "How did you happen to come?"

"Redfield telephoned me at the mill, and I came at once. I haven't been here since May, and I just thought I'd take a half day off. Luckily my understudy was with me. I left him 'on the job.'"

He did not tell her that she was the principal reason for this sudden descent upon Elk Lodge, and no one but Redfield knew the killing ride he had taken in order to be in at the beginning of the dinner. The girl's face and voice, especially her voice, had been with him night and day as he went about his solitary duties. Her life problem had come to fill his mind to a disturbing degree, and he was eager to know more of her and of her struggle against the vice and vulgarity of the Forks.

"How is your mother?" he asked a few minutes later.

"Not at all well. Mr. Redfield is to take the doctor back with us tomorrow. The ecstasy died out of her face, and the flexible lips drooped with troubled musing. 'I am afraid she suffers more than she will admit.'"

"She needs a rest and change. She should get away from her seat at that cash register and return to the open air. A touch of camp life would help her. She sticks too close to her work."

"I know she does, but she won't let me relieve her, even for an hour. It isn't because she doesn't trust me; she says it's because she doesn't want me sitting there—so publicly. She doesn't oppose my housekeeping any more."

"You certainly have made the old hotel into a place of miraculous neatness."

She flushed with pleasure. "I have done something, but not as I'd like to do. I really think if mother wishes to sell she could do so now to much better advantage."

"I've no doubt of it. Really, I'm not being funny, Miss Wetherford, when I say you've done something heroic. It's a no easy thing to go into a place like that and make it habitable. It shows immense courage and self reliance on your part. It's precisely the kind of work this whole country needs."

His praise, sincere and generous, repaid her for all she had gone through. It was a great pleasure to hear her small self praised for courage and self reliance by one whose daily work was heroic. All things conspired to make a conquest of her heart, for the ranger bore himself with grace and dealt with his silver deftly. His face, seen from the side, was older and sterner than she had thought it, but it was very attractive in line.

Redfield appealed to the ranger. "Ross, you're all sorts of a reactionary. What do you say to this? Senator Bridges is opposed to all federal interference with state forests and state game."

The forester's eyes lit up. "But are they state forests and state game? What makes them so? They are lands which the whole people purchased and which the whole people defended."

"Heah, heah!" cheered Enderby.

Bridges bristled with anger and went off into a long tirade on state rights and the dangers of centralization, to which Enderby replied: "Roah! The whole trouble with your bally government is its lack of cohesion. If I had my way I'd wipe out the senate. You're such blooming swine over here. You don't know enough to keep a really big man in your presidential chair. This fussing about every four years is plain rot. Here's Roosevelt gets in the midst of a lot of the finest kind of reforms, you know, and directly you go and turn him out. Then if you get a bad man you've to wait four years till you can fetch him a whack. Why not arrange it so you can pitch your president out the minute he goes wrong? I say your old rag of a constitution is a ball and chain on your national leg. England is immeasurably better off so far as that goes."

Ross turned to Virginia, leaving the political discussion to go on over his head. "I was back in the old island a couple of years ago, and you've no idea how small it seemed to me. It surely is a 'right little, tight little island.' I couldn't help wondering whether the men in parliament were as important as they seemed to think they were and whether England is not really an empty shell of empire, a mockery of what it once was. I couldn't settle down there some way. I was homesick for the mountains in a month. But what scared me most was the pauper population of the old place—one in every thirty-seven must be helped. I came back to the States gladly. 'I guess I'm an American,' I said to myself."

To Lee Virginia the talk of "the curse of democracy" and "the decay of empire" was unexciting, but when Cavanagh told of the sheepmen's advance across the dead line on Deer creek and of the threats of the cattle owners she was better able to follow the discussion. Bridges was heartily on the side of law and order, for he wished to boom the state (being a heavy owner in a town site), but he objected to Redfield's ideas of "botting up the resources of the state."

"But we're not," retorted Redfield; "we're merely defending them against those who would monopolize them. We believe in their fullest use, but we see no reason for giving away the resources when the country needs the revenue."

Mrs. Redfield rose as soon as the coffee came on. "You gentlemen seem bent upon discussing matters of no interest to us," she said, "so we'll leave you to fight it out alone. I'm sure you'll all agree with Hugh in the end. Like General Grant, he's a very obstinate man."

No sooner were they seated in the big living room than Mrs. Enderby began to relate comical stories of her household. Her cats had fits and ran up the wall. Her dogs were forever getting quilled by reason of foolish attacks upon porcupines, or else they came home so reminiscent of skunks that they all but smothered the cook. "Invariably they return from encounters of this kind just as we are sitting at dinner," she explained. "Furthermore, Enderby's dishes are habitually getting clogged and overflowing the lawn and filling the cellar, and he stands in terror of his cowboys. When I think of all these irritations and distractions England's order and routine seem heavenly. But Charley finds all this amusing, more's the pity, and leaves me to set things in order. Most ludicrous of all to me is his habitual claim that the ranch is paying. I tell him there's an error in his bookkeeping somewhere, but he assures me that his receipts exceeded his expenditures last year, which is quite too incredible. You've no idea how high wages are and how little we make."

"Oh, yes, I have," laughed Mrs. Redfield. "And my cat had a fit too. Hugh says it's the high altitude. I tell him it's melancholia."

Cavanagh showed himself. "I hear so much laughter I'm coming in. We're all so laughably political out here, and, besides, I came to see the ladies, and I can stay only a few minutes longer."

"You're not going back tonight?" exclaimed his hostess.

"I must be on my own precinct by daylight," he replied. "The supervisor has an eye on me."

Mrs. Redfield explained to Lee Virginia, "He rode fifty miles over the mountains."

"Thirty," corrected Ross. "But what does that matter when I'm in the company of such charming ladies?" he added gallantly.

"And now he's going to ride all the way back tonight."

"Think of that!" gasped Mrs. Enderby. "Aud no moon!"

"How can you find your way?" asked Mrs. Bridges, to whom this was a morally dangerous journey.

"Oh, it's quite simple! If you don't bump against a tree or fall into the creek you may be quite sure you're on the trail," laughed Ross.

Mrs. Redfield knew the true reason for his coming and was not at all pleased, "for with all Lee's personal charm," she said to her husband, "he is socially beneath Ross Cavanagh even in a state where social barriers are few."

Lee accepted innocently, but as the young people left the room Mrs. Enderby looked at her hostess with a significant glance. "There's the lady Ross rode down to meet. Who is she?"

"Her mother is that dreadful old creature that keeps the Wetherford hotel in Hoarling Fork."

"No!" exclaimed Mrs. Enderby.

"Yes; Lee Virginia is Lize Wetherford's daughter."

"But the girl is charming."

"I cannot understand it. Hugh came home a week or so ago full of her praise"—And at this point her voice dropped lower, and the other drew closer.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CASE OF LEE VIRGINIA AND ROSS.

LEE and Ross stood in silence on the Redfield veranda. There was no moon, and the mountains rose darkly, a sheer wall at the end of the garden, their tops cutting into the starry sky with a dull edge, over which a dim white cone peered.

"That snow peak is Wolftooth and thirty miles from here and at the head of my 'beat,'" said the ranger after a pause as they leaned against the railing and looked down to the south. "I go up that ridge which you see faintly in the left of the main canyon and through that deep notch which is above timber line."

The girl's eyes widened with awe of the big, silent, dark world he indicated. "Aren't you afraid to start out on such a trip alone—I mean, don't you dread it?"

"I'll be sorry to start back, yes, but not because of the dark. I've enjoyed my visit here so much it will be hard to say good night."

"It seems strange to me that you should prefer this wild country to England."

"Do you like the east better than the west?"

"In some ways; but, then, you see, I was born out here."

"So was I—I mean to say I was regenerated out here. The truth is I was a good deal of a scapegrace when I left England. I was always for hunting and horses, and naturally I came directly to the wild west country, and here I've been ever since. I've had my turn at each phase of it—cowpuncher, soldier, rough rider and finally forest ranger. I reckon I've found my job at last."

"Do you like it so much?"

"At the present time I am perfectly contented. I'm associated now with a country that will never yield to the plow. Yes, I like my work. I love the forests and the streams. I wish I might show them to you. You don't know how beautiful they are. The most beautiful parks in the world are commonplace to what I can show you. My only sorrow is to think of them given over to the sawmill. Perhaps you and your mother will come up some time and let me show you my lakes and streams. There are waters so lovely they make the heart ache. Hugh is planning to come up soon; perhaps you and Mrs. Redfield will come with him."

"I'd like it above everything," she responded fervently. Then her voice changed. "But all depends on my mother's health."

It hurt him to hear her call Eliza Wetherford mother. He wanted to forget her origin for the moment. He was not in love with her—far from it! But she was so alluring, and the proprietress of the Wetherford House was not nice, and that made one doubt the daughter.

She broke the silence. "It seems dreadfully dark and mysterious up there." She indicated his path.

"It isn't as bad as it looks. There is a good trail, and my pony knows it as well as I do. I enjoy riding by night."

"But there are bears and other wild things, are there not?"

"Not as much as I wish there were."

"Why do you say that?"

"I hate to see all the wild life killed off. Someday all these forests will have game refuges like the Yellowstone National park. They are coming each year to have greater and greater value to the people of the plains. They are playgrounds, like the Alps. If I should ever settle down to a home it would be in a canyon like this, with a great peak at my front door."

"It is beautiful," the girl said in the tone of sadness with which we confront the perfect night, the perfect flower, the flawless landscape. "It is both grand and peaceful."

This tone of sadness pleased him. It showed her depth of perception, and he reflected that she had not uttered a vacuous or silly phrase since their first meeting. "She is capable of great development," he thought. Aloud he said: "You are a strange mingling of east and west. Do you realize it?"

"In what way?" she asked, feeling something ardent in his tone.

"You typify to me at this moment this whole state. You fill me with enthusiasm for its future. Here you are, derived from the lawless west, yet taking on the culture and restraint of the east so readily that you seem not in the least related to it."

He checked himself at this point, and she said, "My mother is not as rough as she seems, Mr. Cavanagh."

"She must be more of the woman than appears or she could not have borne such a daughter. But do you feel your relationship to her? Tell me honestly, for you interest me."

"I didn't at first, but I do now. I begin to understand her, and, besides, I feel in myself certain things that are in her, though I think I am more like the Wetherfords. My father's family home was in Maryland."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

All About Berea

Continued from Page Three

labor under supervision, with definite instruction at stated times. Any student who has thus worked in the same department as much as ten hours a week for two years, showing fidelity and decided improvement in understanding the work in hand as well as in skill, speed and general efficiency, may be recommended by his superintendent for an award setting forth his proficiency and merit.

Studies Required or Elective in two or more Vocational Programs.

All students in Vocational Schools are required to take one hour a week in Bible and one hour a week in rhetorical exercises as described below.

All students have free instruction in singing.

The following subjects are taught especially for vocational students, and are required in some of the courses.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

This course gives the education needed by every farmer at the present time. It shows how to make a farmer's life prosperous and attractive. The young man who completes this course will be able to make the most out of his farm and be fitted for a place of honor and influence in his neighborhood.

Many farmers, young and old, find it very profitable to take such parts of this course as they can in the winter term, even tho they can be in Berea only a few weeks. The studies given in the winter are made especially practical. They do not depend upon the fall or spring terms and may be taken by students who are in Berea during the winter terms only.

SCHOOL OF CARPENTRY

A limited number of young men may enter upon a two years course in Carpentry, giving 14 periods a week to shop work and mechanical drawing, and 10 to 15 periods a week to such studies as may be assigned by the Dean. Young men advanced in this course receive pay for such work as can be furnished. It

receives other patients, and in connection with it opportunity is given to a limited number of young women to take a two years' course of training as nurses.

This course is designed to fit young women to be of service in the care of the sick under the direction of a competent physician. In most cases the faithful carrying out of the doctor's directions in the way of nursing is more important than medicine or even surgery.

Affiliations. The School of Nursing has great advantages from its connection with a large institution. Its nurses share all the general advantages of the school and enjoy opportunities for music, lectures, use of library, etc., such as are possible only at a great educational center.

Conditions for Admission. Applicants for admission to the first year, or probationers' class, must be mature young women, at least 18 years old, of good health and reliable character, and without relatives dependent upon them who might interrupt their course of study. They must have a general education sufficient to enable them to take notes on lectures and to make necessary calculations for simple bookkeeping and the keeping of records. Further information on application.

SCHOOL OF PRINTING

A limited number of young men may enter upon a two year course in printing, giving ten periods a week to practical work and taking 15 lessons a week in such studies as assigned by his Dean.

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY

Competent operators are always in demand at good wages. Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison and many of our great captains of industry began as operators.

We have the best possible equipment, large, well lighted room and a railroad wire so that our more advanced students can copy main line messages at their own desks in our school.

A limited number of young men may take this course by paying the extra fee to meet the extraordinary expenses involved. Such expenses vary according to the number of pupils, but the class of ten or more is formed each winter at a very reasonable rate. A cer-

of Agriculture and attain large ability in garden management may receive an award for work done after two years.

Machine Shop and Steam Fitting. A limited number of young men who have had the Academy course in elementary physics may be employed under the Superintendent of the Power and Heat Plant for the upkeep and extension of the steam and water pipes of the Institution, and after two years, if they show marked improvement, may be recommended for an award of proficiency.

Printing. A limited number of young men who have already some knowledge of printing, obtained elsewhere or in Berea School of Printing, may work for reasonable compensation in the printing office and at the end of two years, if they show decided improvement, receive an award of proficiency.

Tile Making. A limited number of young men may learn how to make cement tile with a hand machine. This is a most valuable process for every farmer to learn. It will enable him to make his own tile on rainy days at very little cost. This work at Berea is paid for by the piece so a student may make small wages from the beginning and his earning capacity will increase as skill in the work is acquired.

Woodwork Machinery. A limited number of students receive systematic instruction and regular practice in the use of the fine woodworking machinery in the College shops. Such may win an award in two years.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Laundry Work. A limited number of young women, in any department of the Institution, will be employed in various activities in the steam laundry, and those who continue in such employment for two years and show marked improvement, may be recommended for an award of proficiency.

Practical House Work. A limited number of young women, in any department of the Institution, may secure work in the boarding hall, earning from fifty cents to a dollar a week, and if they continue in this work for two years and show marked improvement, may be recommended for an award of proficiency.

Practical Sewing. A limited number of young women may be employed by the Sewing Department for the repair of bedding and clothing, and if they continue in such employment for two years and show marked improvement, may be recommended for an award of proficiency.

HALF DAY STUDENTS

Those Who Must Earn As Much As Possible

Many young people write to us asking whether they can earn all their expenses while in school. We have to reply that this is impossible. No student while doing full work in school can expect to earn enough to pay for his board and school expenses.

Others ask if we can give them or lend them enough so that they can enter school without bringing any money. To these we must reply that we furnish to all students the instruction as a free gift, and offer board and room at a very low rate; we also provide a chance for all to earn something. But we cannot receive those who bring no money at all. Money is like a letter of recommendation. It shows that one has been able to earn and save, or else that one has friends outside of Berea who believe in him enough to furnish him some money. None can be received unless they bring enough money to make their first payments.

The first payment includes an Incidental Fee of \$5 for the term, together with the room rent for the term and board for half the term in advance. There are also two "Dollar Deposits"—\$1 to be returned at end of term provided the student has not lost his key, or any book, or damaged any college property; the other to be returned provided he works in a way satisfactory to his superintendent and continues faithful to the close of the last day. This makes the entire amount of money necessary for a student to pay at opening of Fall Term \$22.05.

To give an encouraging chance to those who can only bring this \$22.05 we arrange to allow a limited number of young men and young women to do work half of each day and attend school the other half, and thus put in thirty to thirty-five hours work each week. They will be paid according to the real value of their work, and with the money paid in at the start, they generally come to the end of the year with money to their credit. If they work faithfully we guarantee that they shall come thru without incurring any debt provided they do not need above \$15.00 for new clothing. Such students generally earn more per hour than others because their work can be continuous; they can be cooks, teamsters and special helpers in charge of machinery, etc.

In school they must be Foundation School or Vocational students, half of them studying in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon. They make rapid progress, altho we cannot promise they shall advance quite as fast as tho they did less manual labor.

It must be understood that such students cannot leave any day when they get a little tired or discouraged. We plan work for them and they must not break up our work and plans by leaving except at the end of a term. If they do leave in the middle of a term, they forfeit their Dollar Deposit and receive no cash for labor credits due them. These labor credits will be kept for their use if they come back to school at any time within four terms.

We are especially proud of these half day students and heartily recommend this plan to earnest and aspiring young people.

GOOD IN SUFFERING

God's Purpose Always Best,
Though It Is Hard Sometimes to Understand It.

Cyclone and blizzard, fire and flood have lately devastated cities and villages and left large portions of prosperous country life in ruins. Human life had been flooded away and the fairest domestic scenes desolated. The suffering and loss none can adequately measure.

Such multiple disasters raise questions in the mind about God's relation to the universe and his interest in human life. The old, old difficulty presents itself to our thought, can God be good and permit such crushing sorrows and irreparable losses to befall us, or if he is good is his power limited so he cannot prevent these catastrophes? It is easy to sing of God's goodness and praise him for the light and the embroidery of spring and summer and the harvests of the autumn time. But what about earthquakes and volcanoes, cloudbursts, tornadoes and lightning bolts, and overwhelming floods? Where is God and what is his relation to such occurrences? Permit me to offer a few lines of thought which have brought me relief and lit up many a dark hour and helped me to reason why God does not interfere to prevent such shocking events.

Vitalize Our Inert Faculties. We are ever at school and God is our teacher. We are left to work out our own material salvation as the pupil is to work out the problem in mathematics. Disaster has often given birth to inventions for public safety. Our discoveries are leading us to dominion over nature and bringing its mighty forces within our control. With the steam engine, telegraph, telephone and wireless we are annihilating time and space, with the swift ocean liners the sea is no more as the fathers knew it, and electric light is almost done away with the night. Statistics have been gathered which point to much progress toward protection from lightning. It is shown that the bolt strikes more frequently in the country than in the city, that it strikes barns oftener than human dwellings, and that white colors seem to be more attractive to it than the darker hues, and that it will never enter a had conductor if there is a good one to be found.

Modern science has cut in two the death rate from such diseases as consumption, smallpox and typhoid. See how anaesthetics have relieved pain and witness the triumphs of modern surgical skill.

So we are working out our own salvation. That God could interfere I do not doubt, but for reasons good and wise he does not. By many a fall a child learns to rise and realize itself on its feet and after that feat it soon learns to walk. God could interfere with the material forces and prevent disaster, but if he did man would never come to mastery and dominion in nature, nor to the full exercise of his inventive genius.

They Educe Our Sympathies. The word sympathy is the Greek word for "suffering with." The root idea in sympathy is to suffer with others, to share their losses and sorrows. If suffering and sorrow were unknown there would not be anything to call out our sympathies and so a large area of human nature would remain uncultivated. The sun melts away the ice and tugs at the roots of trees and educes the spring buds, so sorrows thaw out human nature and tug at the roots of our life and bring our sympathies to fruition. We learn to weep with those that weep and that is a trait of Christian character included in the apostolic counsel. Joh said, "Did not I weep for him that was in trouble? Was not my soul grieved for the poor?" Sympathy is a wonderful soul-power and these sad calamities call it into noblest exercise.

The response at such times has always been electrical. Famines in Russia and India, fires and floods in any land stir human souls everywhere and fan into a flame the fires of sympathy ever burning on the altars of human hearts in all lands. The brotherhood of the race and the kinship of humankind is quickly evinced in the hour of horrible disaster. It is a great gift to be able to weep—not for—but with the sorrowing. There is infinite healing in it. Jesus wept with the mourning sisters. Such tears have often relieved the heartache and brought tranquillity to the troubled soul. A callous-hearted husband who had never seen anyone near to him suffer, watched his wife suffer like a martyr for weeks and his sympathies were stirred as never before, and the suffering wife said, "It was worth it all because it made a new man of my husband." In the midst of the stress of life there is a tendency to selfishness, but multiple disasters move us to compassion and keep the heart sympathetic and kind and this warming makes things go more pleasantly in many a home, office, and workshop in the daily round of life. Every sufferer through flood or fire or whatever else will be richer in sympathy in all the years to come. Perfection in sympathy comes through suffering.

Step by Step.

From the moment that the day breaks and the Sun of Righteousness dawns upon the soul, light is strewn upon life's way; so that the righteous man advances step by step in the light. Progressiveness is the law of spiritual growth.—J. W. Bardsley.



VOCATIONAL GRADUATES, 1913

is a great advantage for any person to have some training in skilled labor.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

This course gives the best preparation for business—accounts, stenography, etc.—combined with English branches necessary for success in such work. Bright and diligent students already proficient in English and Mathematics, may complete the course in either Stenography or Bookkeeping in a single year.

For expenses, regulations, etc., see pages 32-40.

Studies in **thick type** are required. To graduate from this course all must take stenography or bookkeeping. The student elects as many other studies as his assigning officer judges he can pursue to advantage. It is of great value to a man in business to have some education outside strict commercial lines.

HOME SCIENCE SCHOOL

Aims. The Home Science School is designed for two classes of girls. In the first place, it is for young women who wish to be able to make their own garments in suitable style, to provide good food properly cooked and served, to give care in ordinary sickness, and, in general, to manage the affairs of the household as a home-maker should. Secondly, it is designed for those girls who wish to increase their earning power. Such girls can have three different openings as earners. They may, in this course, lay the foundations for the work of the dress-maker and milliner, or they may secure the training desired for one who is to have charge of a dining-room in some institution, or they may use the knowledge and skill acquired in this course in teaching home science.

Affiliations. This school has great advantages from being in Berea, where music, public entertainments, literary societies and other privileges are enjoyed which are possible only at a great educational center.

Conditions for Admission. To enter this course young women must be fairly proficient in the common branches, able to take notes of lectures and to use arithmetic work in simple household accounts.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Aims. The Berea General Hospital exists primarily to care for students who may be sick; but it also

tificate will be given to those who attain a requisite proficiency.

BRICKLAYING

For some years a class in Bricklaying has been taught during the winter months, the class paying extra fees to meet the extraordinary expenses involved. This course will be continued if there are as many as ten applicants for admission. It is planned on the same basis as other certificate courses, ten hours of academic studies and the remainder of the time devoted to the practical work. By taking this course for a period of three months for one or two years, an apt workman can easily earn from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day during the summer vacation according to the skill which he attains. This course is especially adapted to students who wish to continue in school for a number of years and earn a large part of their expenses, since the rush of work comes in the summer vacation. Write to the Secretary for further information.

AWARDS FOR YOUNG MEN

Bookbinding. A limited number of young men may enter upon a course in bookbinding, receiving instruction and earning some compensation after the first few weeks. This work is carried on as an extra in most cases and no exact time can be set for its completion.

Electricity. A limited number of young men who have had the Academy course in elementary physics will be employed by the Superintendent of the Power and Heat Plant in the upkeep and extension of the electric works of the College, and after two or more years, if they show decided improvement, may receive an award of proficiency.

Farming. Many young men work under the Superintendent of the Farm, receiving pay according to their efficiency. Those that complete the Agricultural Lectures of the Foundation School, and attain large ability in Farm Management, may receive an award for work done in Agriculture, after two years.

Gardening. Many young men work under the Superintendent of the Garden, receiving pay according to their efficiency. Those that complete certain Agricultural Lectures in the Foundation School or in the School

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

McKEE

McKee, Aug. 11.—We had a good rain here last Thursday which was needed very much.

Earnest and Ruford Fowler were given an examining trial Thursday on the charge of murder of John M. Moore. They were held without bail and sent to Richmond jail for safe keeping until the next term of the Jackson Circuit Court. Thomas Rose was also sent there to pay a fine of fifty dollars in jail for shooting on the public highway.

The Sunday School had a picnic at the old Dixon place last Saturday.

School begins at McKee Academy August 12. There are two new teachers this year.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Hays went to Welchburg Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Hays has returned home from Laurel County.

Mr. Lankford and Stanley Engle went to East Bernstadt today on business.

Miss Charlotte Messler has returned home from a visit to friends in New York.

Miss Hannah G. Hoekje of Holland, Michigan, is with McKee Academy again as principal.

Miss Virginia Perrine of New Brunswick, N. J., has returned here for another year.

Clark, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Holcomb, died last Saturday of appendicitis. He was buried at Nathanton Sunday afternoon. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

A mistake was made in the vote for Representative in last weeks issue, as all the returns were not in. The following is the correct vote: D. G. Wood, 616; W. R. Reynolds, 606; H. Clay Baldwin, 597.

SAND GAP

Sand Gap, Aug. 10.—The drought here was slightly broken by a very good shower last week, but things were so dry the rain did but little good and crops are needing rain as much as before.

Every body is very much relieved since the heated campaign is over.

Mr. Kidwell of Red Lick is in this vicinity buying sheep.

J. R. Durham, who is teaching near McKee, visited with home folks from Friday until Sunday.

Jesse Durham is very sick and is being treated by Dr. Hornsby.

Settie Johnson of Covington, Ky., is on an extended visit with relatives here.

Geo. C. Johnson made a flying trip to McKee yesterday to visit his brother, Hector and family.

Mrs. J. N. Tuttle has been quite ill, but is slowly recovering.

Florence Durham has returned from Berea where she attended the fair, and visited her brother James.

TYNER

Tyner, Aug. 9.—Owing to the continued drought there wont be half a corn crop raised this year and gardens and all vegetables, are all burned up.—Our school is progressing nicely with Walter Creech as teacher.

Miss Lula Moore who has been staying with her aunt, Mrs. Bagby, of Paris, has returned home.—Ray Moore will return to his school, the McKee Academy, the 12th.—John Dunigan has gone to Lee County to seek employment.—Moore Bros. are doing a hustling business with their well drilling machine. — Reynolds Bros., Jones and Hamilton expect to start their threshing machine next week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris, twin boys, two pounds each, one was born dead, the other one lived two days. The mother is doing well.

—Mrs. Grace Gipson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peters, of Bradshaw for a few days.—John Moore who has been sick all summer, with tuberculosis is doing well this dry weather.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jones of Fletcher are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Nantz.

ANNVILLE

Annvile, Aug. 9.—Rev Geo. Johnson, who is now staying with his daughter, Mrs. John Medlock, is in very poor health.—Mr. and Mrs. Hirma Ingram of this place have returned from Letcher County, where they have been visiting her father.—Miss Susie Watson, who has been teaching for Miss Anna Powell at Sand Gap, is home again.—Sallie May Moore, the little daughter of A. J. Moore, is staying at Jerry York's and attending school at Pigeon Roost.—Mrs. Pollie Fox and children visited her brother, Steve Johnston, of Moores Creek, last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Henry Ingram is visiting his parents and friends at this place.—The Misses Sarah Turner and Emily Sexton visited their cousin, Mrs. Tillie York last Tuesday night.—Robert Wilson and his son, Green, were in Annville today on business.—School will begin at the Annville Institute, August

19th.—The public school of Annville is progressing nicely with Mrs. Mollie Webb as teacher.—The Baptist Sunday School which was organized a few weeks ago is doing splendid work.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Truett of Isaacs were the guests of Mr. Jerry York.

NATHANTON

Saturday.—Miss Ruth Ische has returned from her vacation.

Nathanton, Aug. 8.—The first rainfall for the past month came yesterday, which was much needed by the damaged crops.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Holcomb spent a part of last week with the latter's parents in Clay County.—Si Dailey of Rockcastle County returned yesterday from a visit with his mother, Mrs. Virginia Dailey, who is reported seriously ill.

—I. M. Holcomb and family of Oklahoma and Mr. and Mrs. Lou Reed of Arkansas are visiting their father, Rev. J. G. Holcomb, of this place.—Brice Bishop of Clay County spent Friday and Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Holcomb.—The singing school is progressing nicely at this place.

CARICO

Carico, Aug. 10.—We are having a fine school at Old Bend this fall.—The little daughter of S. R. Roberts is sick at present.—The dry weather has ruined the crops through these parts.—Wm. Baker is completing his logging job for S. R. Roberts.—Mrs. Lillie Smith is sick at present.—Mr. Oscar Smith was visiting relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Cosby Cole has returned from Hamilton, where she has been to see relatives.—Isaac Sumers has taken his boy to Berea to have an operation performed.—Departed from this life the 7th inst. Miss Dora Ford, age 22 years. She was the daughter of Mrs. Dan Ford. She had been a member of the Baptist church, a devoted member and daughter. She leaves father, mother, six brothers and two sisters to mourn her loss. We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved friends.

—The daughter of Mart Combs is very sick at present.—D. D. Cole is visiting his daughter on horse Lick. This is the first night in seven years he has stayed away from home.—J. W. Angei has taken the job of hauling the brick for the new jail house at McKee. 500,000 pounds at forty-two cents per hundred.—The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lear died last week.—Orbin Smith is at his father's, down with typhoid fever.—The dry weather has spoiled the peach crop in this section. — Vessie Evans and Chas. Carpenter have gone to Louisville to work.—Mrs. Lucy Evans was visiting her daughter here Saturday and Sunday.

PRIVETT

Privett, Aug. 9.—The farmers were all pleased with the good rain that passed over last Thursday.—The election passed off quieter than the people expected.—James Brumback's baby is very sick with whooping cough and pneumonia. It is attended by Doctors Goodman, Hornsby and Treadway and Nurse, Miss More.—Mrs. Addison from Owsley County visited her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Ward last week.—The Rev. James Anderson filled his regular appointment last Saturday and Sunday at Flat Lick.—Billie Smith who had an operation performed a few days ago is improving fast.—Nora Welsh spent last Tuesday night with Della Spurlock.—Dr. Arch Glass was called to J. L. Peters last week to see Lucy, who has been sick so long. He pronounced her disease catarrh of the head and throat. She is getting along nicely.—Mrs. Nancy Culton who came from Hamilton, Ohio to see her son-in-law, Billie Smith, left the 8th for her home.—Anderson Peters from Island City visited home folks last week.

—Last Thursday morning during the storm of rain, thunder and lightning L. J. Peters' house was struck by lightning. It started from the top just in the center of the gable end, came on down between the weather boarding and ceiling to the ground. There was a window in the end of the house which was damaged very badly.—The panes were knocked out and the facings around the window were torn off. None of the family were in the room. They all escaped from being shocked.—The Misses Eva Peters and Della Spurlock made a business trip to Annville last Saturday.

PITTSBURGH

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—The Pittsburg City School began last Monday, Aug. 4th. There were two hundred and seventy-two children present on the first day. The attendance has gradually increased during the week. There were quite a number of the patrons to witness the opening. Besides these, Supt. D. B. Johnson, Prof. J. M. Feitner and Prof. Martin were present and gave some excellent lectures.—Rev. B. H. Cole is holding a revival at New Hopewell Baptist church.—

Crops in this vicinity look fairly well. There have been a few rains which were badly needed.—The Misses Eliza McCarty and Hallie Scoville are visiting home folks from Friday till Sunday.—There is some typhoid around here. The little son of Chas. Rader is still very low.—William, the little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Wes Deiph died July 24th of whooping cough. He would have been five months old on the 25th. The remains were interred in the Southard graveyard on the 25th. This is only one among the many Laurel County dear little ones who have fallen victims to some contagious and preventable disease.

VINE

Vine, Aug. 9.—Crops look better since the rain which fell Thursday.—Mrs. Garret Marcum who accidentally got shot last Saturday night is improving nicely.—Miss Lottie Maupin is staying at home this week.—Speed Tighe and Miss Nancy M. Morgan were quietly married at the bride's home last Tuesday.—Esther and Gilbert Ferguson spent last week with relatives and friends in Madison County.—Died at her home on July 17th, Mrs. Bessie Ferguson. She leaves a husband, one child and a mother, two sisters, five brothers and a host of friends to mourn her loss. We believe our loss is but her eternal gain. The bereaved family have our heartfelt sympathy. Her remains were laid to rest in the Neely graveyard.—Miss Eliza St. John died last Saturday of consumption. She leaves a father, mother and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Her remains were laid to rest in the Neely graveyard Sunday evening. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Aug. 9.—The long drought was broken Wednesday night with a good rain.—Mrs. James Huff is on the sick list.—Mrs. R. W. Minter is visiting relatives at Booneville this week.—S. A. Gabbard was on Buffalo Creek, Wednesday, on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gabbard are at Winchester this week as witnesses in the Callahan case.—Mrs. Marge Wilson had two fine sheep killed by dogs.—P. H. Gabbard was elected as J. P. of the Cow Creek District No. 4 by a majority of 27 over J. S. McIntosh.—Price Moore sold J. K. Gabbard a fine calf for \$20.—The Owsley County primary resulted in the nominating of the following persons for the various offices. Republican: County Judge, James Porter; County Attorney, J. K. Gabbard; County Court Clerk, O. J. Judd; Sheriff, Bud Smith; Jailor, Rob. Wilson; Assessor, Zack Taylor; Supt. of Schools, P. M. Frye. Democrats: Judge, R. W. Minter; Assessor, Charley Gabbard; Jailor, Wm. Gabbard; Progressives: Judge, Andrew J. Baker.—A shooting took place on upper Buffalo Creek in which three persons were killed outright. It is said the trouble started over opposing candidates. Names of the dead are: Gilbert Harris, Farris Gilbert and Caleb Gilbert. Sid Gabbard was wounded. Such is the case with pistols and whisky.—Prayer meeting at Esau every Friday night and at Grassy Branch every Wednesday night. All are invited to come.—Elmer Gabbard preached at Grassy Branch last Sunday morning and at Esau in the afternoon. His text at Esau was from John 10: 10. "The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."

CLIMAX

Climax, Aug. 12.—It is very dry at Climax just now, and crops are damaged very much.—Mrs. R. J. Gilbert and family have returned to their home at Kirksville after spending a week visiting friends at Climax.—George Rector of Kirksville was visiting friends at Climax, Saturday and Sunday.—D. G. Rector of Wildie visited his father and mother at this place Saturday night and Sunday.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Aug. 10.—Two of the Benges' from Iowa are visiting friends and relatives in this County.—W. K. Bicknell is very low at this writing and they are expecting his son, A. C. Bicknell, home from Ohio to see him.—Elections of all kinds passed off quietly in these parts. M. H. Smith was elected J. P. over S. A. Engle by 54 majority; John W. Abrams was elected school trustee in Cave Spring District and James R. Engle in Long Branch.—Mrs. Owen Bicknell is very sick at this writing.—There has been a revival meeting at Cave Springs for the last week conducted by Rev. Jas. Lunsford at which there were many additions to the church.—The death angel took away the little three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lunsford. The bereaved ones have our deepest sympathy.—Dr. J. N. Hurley, Wm. Miller and several others left yesterday for Hamilton, Ohio, to work for a while.—W. S. Azbill and family of Locust Branch visited friends and relatives at this place and attended the meetings.

GAULEY

Gauley, Aug. 9.—On July 31st lightning struck the porch of J. C. Bullock's house killing Robert Robinson, knocking Robert Casteel, Harry Robinson and J. C. Bullock down. Bullock was sitting against the post that it struck.—Lillie Ponder is up again after a long sickness with typhoid fever.—We had a very good rain here, Thursday.—Ben Ponder is attending the Mt. Vernon fair this week.—Will Bullock has a chicken that has three legs, four feet and three wings.—Charley Mullins is very low with typhoid fever.—Several from here attended the Mt. Vernon fair.—Mrs. Julia McDaniel was visiting in East Bernstadt last week.—Floyd Bond is up again after a long illness with typhoid fever.—Mrs. Wex D. Mullins has typhoid fever.—Rev. D. Parker filled his regular appointment at Red Hill, Sunday.—Parker Brown has returned home from Butler.

GRATTAWE

Gratlaw, Aug. 9.—Everybody is made glad on account of the good rain that fell the 7th. Crops are badly damaged on account of the drought which has continued for weeks.—W. R. Engle, our hustling merchant has just got in a car load of Henderson wagons.—Geevon Hegley has gone to Hamilton, Ohio to seek work.—James Brumback's baby who has pneumonia fever is slowly improving.—Mr. Billy Smith who was operated on by Dr. Cowley for appendicitis is slowly improving.—The doctor for the hospital at Gray Hawk is very busy on account of so much sickness at present.

—Mrs. Louisa Tinchler is staying at J. B. Bingham's for a while.—Our school is progressing fine with Frank Jones as teacher.—The Teachers' association will be held at Gray Hawk come, bring dinner and expect a good time.—Miss Myrtle Tinchler of Birch Lick is visiting at Gray Hawk on August 14th.—Charley Cook, our popular drummer, has bought a farm from H. Nantz for fifteen hundred dollars with lots of good white oak, pine, chestnut and poplar timber on it.

FILLMORE

Fillmore, Aug. 11.—Crops are very much improved since the recent rain.—Eld. P. R. Hobbs filled his regular appointment, Saturday and Sunday, at Lick Spring Baptist church.—Died, Aug. 6th, Mariah Carter of heart failure. She was buried at the Spencer burying ground on Middle Creek.—The Fillmore singing class sang at Quickwand, Sunday.—Henry Drake the hustling merchant of War Creek went to Lexington, Monday, on business.—Sherman Deaton and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lucas, Sunday.—Byrd Drake was visiting at Zack Angel's, Sunday.—School is progressing nicely with Bedford Bowman as teacher.—Rev. J. W. Moore will preach at the Spencer Bend school house next Sunday.—Steve Stamper of Fillmore will attend the Lexington fair this week.

DRIP ROCK

Drip Rock, Aug. 10.—Dry weather is cutting crops short in this part of the country. It looks as though if we do not have rain soon the corn crop will fall below the average this year.—Carter Sparks and family are visiting friends and relatives in Hamilton, Ohio, this week.—Mr. J. M. Edwards from Camp Nelson, Garrard County, was here on business last week.—Walter Lynch has moved to McKee.—Miss Rosa Alcorn, and Dowethula Webb who have been in Irvine for quite a while are back with home folks and friends at present.—John H. Webb of this place was nominated for assessor of this county in the recent primary.—Mrs. Banford Richardson of this place has been quite ill for a few days but is better at this writing.—Mrs. T. H. Eversole and children of Irvine are visiting relatives at this place.—Vernon Coffey has gone to Winchester to see his brother and friends who live there.

BLAKE

Blake, Aug. 9.—There was a good rain last Wednesday which was badly needed. Corn crops are looking very bad.—The election went off in this place very quietly, but on Buffalo three men were killed.—Wm. Blake and wife went to Major on business last Friday.—Oscar Peters purchased a pair of mules for \$325 from Harve Evans.—Charlie Neely bought a pair of mules for \$280.—Hog buyers are in these parts buying hogs, people think there is not going to be any corn raised to fatten hogs and as a result are selling.—Bessie Neely paid home folks a visit on Saturday of last week.—Daisy Peters has been on the sick list for a few days.—Lula Peters has been on the sick list for a few days, but is improving now.—School at Walnut Grove is progressing nicely with John Chadwell as the teacher.

BOONE

Boone, Aug. 12.—There was a meeting at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday conducted by the Rev. Lanier of near Berea.—Mrs. Carrol Martin is improving after a long illness.—Mrs. Weller and daughter, Janie returned home, Monday, after a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Lambert.—Marion Poynter is

Every Thing in Our Tin Shop Must Be Sold by Aug. 30th

Two barrels of good Roofing Paint: black, 40 cts.; red, 85 cts.; regular price, 50 cts. and \$1.00.

Cast Iron Ranges, six eyes, 1/4 off.

Cast Iron Cook Stoves, four eyes 1/4 off.

Graveled Roofing, sold at \$2.75, special price, \$1.75.

We will cut on Paper Roofing 5 cts. every week until sold.

We must dispose of these things because of need of space:

Galvanized Troughs, Rain-water Filters, Chimney Tops, Stove pipe, Steel and Tin Roofing.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Manager

Phone 7 or 187 Tinshop on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.

visiting home folks near Boone at present.—Mrs. Nora Wren visited her sister, Mrs. Talitha Gabbard, near Rockford, Saturday night and Sunday.—Willie Coyle of Illinois is visiting relatives in and near Boone at present.—A. D. Leavett and Miss Lillie Blair were quietly married, July 30th, at the home of the bride. We wish the young couple a long and happy life.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler of Nina, Ky., were in this vicinity a few days last week.—Mrs. J. H. Lambert who has been sick in some better.—Liddie Leavett who has been with Mrs. Wynn at Conway is at home again.

GEORGE BANKS M'GINTY



Mr. McGinty, who has been made secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is a Georgian by birth and has been a railroad man for many years.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

The Business Man.

The following health rules for business men were compiled by three of the leading physicians of London:

Moderate exercise, food and free air. Sufficient diet. Pure water. Plenty of sunshine.

One hour's rest a day. One day's rest a week. One week end once a month. One good holiday once a year. Brain workers should have plenty of sleep.

A periodic visit to the dentist. A solid breakfast, a solid supper, a light lunch at midday. Devote one hour to each meal. Avoid all business talk at mealtime. Have no fads in food. Be moderate in diet.

Chippier.

"Will you saw some wood for dinner?" "No'm. I don't eat wood."—Houston Post.

Too many call downs won't help a young man to rise in the world.

It's the bone of contention that causes a man to lead a dog's life.

GUARDING JAIL

SURROUND KENTUCKY JAIL TO PREVENT MOB FROM ATTACKING COAL MINER.

Who is Charged With Shooting Into an Automobile Party and Wounding Man and Woman.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Central City, Ky.—The jail here is being guarded, both to prevent violence to Sam Nicholls, coal miner, and to discourage talk of an attempt to rescue him. Nicholls is held on the charge that he shot into an automobile party and wounded Mrs. W. M. Houston and John Grigsby. Two revolvers, found at the scene of the shooting, have been identified as belonging to him. It is said his companion confessed. Nicholls resides in Hillsdale, a mining town three miles from here. He and 10 companions were walking from Central City, when an auto passed and Nicholls, it is said, opened fire. Mrs. Houston, wife of an official of the Gibraltar Coal Co., was shot through the left shoulder, and Grigsby was hit in the arm. Chief of Police Langley arrested Nicholls and two Tucker brothers, one of whom confessed. A few weeks ago John Martin, of Greenville, was shot while driving along this road. Auto parties are frequently intimidated or stoned. Nicholls's companions tried to prevent his arrest and say they will stand by him, hence a battle at the jail is a possibility.

THREE DIE IN A WRECK.

Toledo, O.—Three men were killed, one was fatally and another seriously injured in an automobile accident near Wyandotte, Mich. The men were riding in Louis E. Heilestein's automobile when the car turned turtle in a ditch.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—No. 2 white 76 1/2 @ 76 3/4, No. 3 white 75 1/2 @ 76, No. 4 white 73 1/2 @ 75, No. 2 yellow 74 1/2 @ 75, No. 3 yellow 74 @ 74 1/2, No. 4 yellow 72 1/2 @ 73, No. 2 mixed 74 1/2 @ 75, No. 3 mixed 74 @ 74 1/2, No. 4 mixed 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2, white ear 71 1/2 @ 74, yellow ear 74 1/2 @ 75, mixed ear 71 1/2 @ 74.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$18, standard timothy \$17, No. 2 timothy \$15.50 @ 16, No. 3 timothy \$13 @ 14, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.50 @ 16, No. 2 clover mixed \$13.50 @ 14, No. 1 clover \$14, No. 2 clover \$12.

Oats.—No. 2 white 42 1/2 @ 43, standard white 42 @ 42 1/2, No. 3 white 41 1/2 @ 42, No. 4 white 40 @ 41 1/2, No. 2 mixed 41 @ 41 1/2, No. 3 mixed 40 1/2 @ 41, No. 4 mixed 39 @ 40 1/2.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 87 1/2 @ 88, No. 3 red 85 1/2 @ 87, No. 4 red 85 @ 86.

Eggs.—Prime frats 19c, frats 16c, ordinary frats 14 1/2 c, seconds 10c.

Poultry.—Springers, 2 lbs and over, 18c; under 2 lbs, 16 1/2 c; old roosters, 10c; hens, over 13 lbs, 13 1/2 c; light, 4 lbs and under, 13 1/2 c; ducks, under 3 lbs, 10 1/2 c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 13c; white, 4 lbs and over, 12c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 18c; old toms, 18c; young, 18c.

Cattle.—Shippers, \$7.25 @ 8; butcher steers, extras \$7.25 @ 7.55, good to choice \$6.50 @ 7.50, common to fair \$5 @ 6.40; heifers, extras \$7 @ 7.25, good to choice \$6.50 @ 6.25, common to fair \$5.35 @ 5.85; cows, extras \$6 @ 6.25, good to choice \$5.35 @ 5.85, common to fair \$4.75 @ 5.25; canners, \$3 @ 4.

Hulls.—Holokna \$5.65 @ 6.25, extra \$6.35, fat bulls \$6 @ 6.35.

Calves.—Extras \$10.25, fair to good \$8 @ 10, common and large \$4.50 @ 9.50.

Hogs.—Selected heavy \$8.75 @ 9.90, good to choice packers and butchers \$9 @ 9.10, mixed packers \$8.90 @ 9.05, stags \$4.50 @ 7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5 @ 7.75, extras \$7.85 @ 7.90, light shippers \$9.20 @ 9.30, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5 @ 9.20.

Sheep.—Extras \$4.15 @ 4.25, good to choice \$3.25 @ 4.10, common to fair \$3 @ 3.65.

Lamb.—Extra \$7.75, good to choice \$7.25 @ 7.65, common to fair \$5.25 @ 7, culls \$3.25 @ 4.50, stock ewes \$3.50 @ 4.50, yearlings \$3.25 @ 5.25.

Allowances.

Young men should be happy when they have rich fathers to make allowances for them.—Lippincott's.